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Sadat with a difference

It was the "old Sadat" that came through in his May 1 speech in Alexandria, the man ready to sacrifice a million Egyptians in order "to break the arrogance of Israel."

But it was the old Sadat with a difference. Long talks with the Soviet leaders in Moscow at least persuaded him to be more careful about setting a date for the final battle. He did not speak, as he did only a few days before, on the eve of his trip to Moscow, about liberating all Arab lands by next spring.

Moreover, by insisting that the war would be an Egyptian battle, he suggested that the Soviets will not participate. Perhaps in this way Sadat sought to explain to his people why preparations might take quite long and why they should be patient.

Both the speech and the joint Soviet-Egyptian communique published after Sadat's trip to the Soviet Union must be examined in the light of the Cairo leader's internal problems and the approaching Moscow summit meeting. The Soviets and the Egyptians are clearly interested in manufacturing an atmosphere of tension about the Middle East, in order to persuade the Americans that the status quo is fragile and that a solution must be found, or rather imposed, to avoid renewed hostilities on a large scale.

But while the Egyptians would like to hot things up with specific threats and time limits, the Soviet leaders are more cautious. They know that no date can be fixed when Egypt could be ready to confront Israel with a chance of victory. The Kremlin leaders also know that President Nixon does not like to be bullied, therefore they were careful in the joint communique.

By keeping all options open, Brezhnev and his colleagues want to persuade President Nixon that they are not in favour of a war but will not be able to prevent it if there is no progress towards a political solution. At the same time, however, there are no signs that the Soviets are ready to exercise a moderating influence on the forms this political solution should take.

Quite the contrary, before the Moscow conference they want to show the U.S. that the Sadat regime is firmly in the socialist camp, that it will not accept the American initiative for a partial settlement based on the reopening of the Suez Canal nor encourage the pro-American elements in Egypt.

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Nixon will be taken in by this manoeuvring and abandon his basic opposition to any imposed solution.

And since the Soviets will be greatly concerned to obtain U.S. agreement for a European security conference next year, Mr. Nixon will also be in a position to remind the Kremlin leaders of a truism which the Austrian Foreign Minister noted in a press conference here Sunday — namely, that there can be no relaxation of tension and no security in Europe, if there is tension and danger of war in the Middle East.

To the degree that the Soviets are really interested in creating a better atmosphere in Europe, they should also be interested in shackling rather than encouraging a man in Cairo who trumpets his readiness to sacrifice a million of his own people.

Conclusions on Witkon report NEW COMPANIES LAW STRESSED BY CABINET

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Cabinet on Sunday took up the Witkon Report on the Netivei Nefesh Sinai oil corporation, after a fortnight during which it had treated the inquiry's controversial findings and recommendations as a closed book.

Its belated conclusions were accompanied by the Attorney-General's announcement that the police were already probing corporation manager Mordechai Friedman's transactions in drilling tackle and his foreign currency operations in Europe.

Premier Golda Meir said at the start of the session that she had been labouring under the impression that an inquiry commission's findings were as final as a court judgement. When Justice Minister Y.S. Shapiro corrected that misconception, she said, she decided to put Netivei Nefesh onto the Cabinet's agenda.

According to reliable information, it had been Justice Minister Shapiro himself who gave the Cabinet the impression, when the Witkon Report was tabled a fortnight ago, that no Cabinet action was called for.

Until Premier Meir put the record straight this way, the general impression had been that the Cabinet was dealing with the Witkon Report in belated reaction to a mounting

campaign among the public, on the campuses, and in the press. Several Ministers had announced, also, that (Continued on page 7)

Summary of Cabinet decision

The Cabinet conclusions in summary, were a composite statement which implied:

- approval for the Witkon Report's findings without approval for all its majority recommendations;
- blame for Mr. Friedman without mentioning him by name;
- encouragement for Dr. Neev without mentioning him by name;
- defence of Dr. Dinastain's personal integrity but not his professional administration;
- commitments to action and legislation ensuring that a Netivei Nefesh situation would not be repeated;
- appreciation for the work of the Witkon Inquiry Commission and defence against unfounded criticism of its members; and approval for the further Police inquiry.

Giron replaces Friedman

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Meir Giron has been appointed Managing Director of the Netivei Nefesh Company, in place of Mordechai Friedman who resigned last Thursday.

The appointment was made at a board meeting held yesterday morning at the home of Finance Minister Sapir in Kfar Saba.

Mr. Giron was formerly Director-General of the Zim shipping company, and before that headed the Haifa Refineries.

Mr. Sapir decided to strengthen the board of the company by doubling the number of its members from four to eight. (The new members have not yet been chosen.) It will divide into sub-committees, so as to supervise the company's operations in greater detail.

An internal controller will be appointed, also an officer in charge of stores and supplies. It was decided that Netivei Nefesh will henceforth report to the Government

Companies Authority and comply with its rules, just like all other Government-owned companies.

Mr. Giron told our reporter in Haifa last night that Deputy Finance Minister Zvi Dinastain had phoned him in Zurich on Saturday morning and offered him the post. After careful consideration he had agreed to accept it yesterday morning. For the past eight months he served as director of an international oil company in Zurich, but he had made it known that he wished to return to Israel.

Mr. Giron said he had a long talk with Mr. Motti Friedman yesterday, and the latter had undertaken to hand over the management to him and promised him all possible assistance. Mr. Giron added that although he had no idea of the Netivei Nefesh company's operations, he was no stranger to the oil business or to company management, and he believed and hoped that he would succeed.

Allon reassured after Rogers talks

By SAM LIPSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon came away from talks with Secretary of State William Rogers yesterday confident that the U.S. would not spring any surprises on Israel over its Middle East policies at the Moscow summit later this month.

In the last scheduled high-level exchange between the Nixon Administration and Israel Government before the summit, Mr. Allon discussed with Mr. Rogers the recent visit of Egypt's President Sadat to the Soviet Union and other recent developments affecting the Middle East which could be raised during the U.S.-Soviet talks.

It was understood that despite the Egyptian leader's efforts to raise the Middle East higher on the list of priorities awaiting discussion by the two super powers, both the Soviet Union and the U.S. do not expect it to loom large on the agenda.

In an exchange of views on regional developments it was learned that Mr. Allon outlined in some detail the "Allon Plan" for a peace settlement with Jordan. While the Americans reportedly expressed interest in the plan in the wake of proposals by King Hussein of Jordan it was understood that Mr.

Allon told Mr. Rogers that the Israeli Government had neither adopted nor read the proposals he first outlined in 1968.

Mr. Allon met Mr. Rogers at the State Department yesterday accompanied by Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin and other aides. During the 80-minute meeting Mr. Allon was believed to have told Mr. Rogers that Israel remained ready to pursue either of two options for a settlement — proximity talks for an interim Suez Canal agreement or resumption of talks for an overall settlement under the auspices of U.N. envoy Gunnar Jarring limited to the framework of Resolution 242.

Mr. Allon reportedly gained the impression that the U.S. — for the present — was not overly concerned with drawing up specific territorial arrangements in the Middle East believing that this could best be left to the parties to any settlement. For his part Mr. Allon is understood to have expressed the view that King Hussein's latest proposals were the sign of the beginnings of a more realistic appraisal of the situation in the region. It would now take more courage of the same order for King Hussein to bridge the gap that still remained before a settlement could be reached with Israel. Mr. Allon reportedly indicated.



Waiting to crowds from the Lenin Mausoleum during May Day celebrations in Moscow are (from left): Premier Alexei Kosygin, Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorny and Defence Minister Andrei Grechko. (AP radio-photo)

MAY DAY SPEECH Podgorny pledges solidarity with Arabs

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny pledged Soviet solidarity with the Arab peoples in a tough May Day holiday speech yesterday.

The President's remarks, in a 15-minute address to tens of thousands of Muscovites in Red Square, was echoed by a truck-borne float which drove across the square calling for "an end to Israeli aggression and withdrawal of occupying troops from Arab lands."

The Soviet leadership's stance on the Middle East hardened noticeably three days ago with the joint communique on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's Moscow visit, declaring that Arabs were justified in using political and other means to solve the crisis with Israel.

But the core of the President's speech was a direct attack on American "aggression" in Indo-China, seen by observers here as a preparation for President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Moscow.

U.S. ATTACKED

President Podgorny told his May Day audience that "on the first of May we proclaim anew our fighting solidarity with the courageous patriots of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, conducting a heroic struggle against U.S. aggression." It was the first time since the military parade was dropped from the annual celebrations four years ago that the U.S. was thus attacked by name.

It was also the first time in four years that Mr. Podgorny addressed the crowd instead of Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, who will be President Nixon's chief host when he comes here in three weeks' time.

Mr. Podgorny, flanked by Mr. Brezhnev, Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko and other Soviet leaders, spoke from the top of the red granite Lenin Mausoleum, the traditional saluting base for such national celebrations.

The choice of President Podgorny to make the tough remarks about the U.S. may have been deliberate,

so that Mr. Brezhnev would not appear to be personally attacking his future summit guest. The Kremlin leader was, however, reported to be sick last week.

U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam, whose predecessors have walked out of Kremlin ceremonies before now over such remarks, stood motionless in the diplomatic stand near the Mausoleum, staring straight ahead of him as Mr. Podgorny spoke.

Heavily laden May Day in Peking was celebrated without the appearance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung or other members of the government or party to acknowledge the cheers of the people in the vast Tiananmen Square.

The festivities were more subdued than in recent years and the theme of games and plays performed in Peking's parks less militant in tone. Gona was the strong anti-American sentiment which dominated last October's national day celebrations and previous May Day festivities. In fact, the U.S. was not mentioned and only the topics of the struggle of the developing nations against imperialism, colonialism and revisionism — the latter being China's description of the Soviet Union — were used in plays and speeches.

There were no plays or dances involving the Vietnamese fighting American aggressors — a recurrent subject last year.

Chairman Mao's little red book of quotations, less visible last October, was not featured at all yesterday.

The traditional dazzling fireworks display was not held this year, but last night the Gate of Heavenly Peace and other vast buildings in the town centre were outlined in coloured lights.

Chinese ingenuity made sure that trees in Peking had spring blossoms for the celebrations.

The real blossoms had been blown away by strong winds in the last few days, so flowers made foam rubber were tied to trees in the (Continued on page 2, Col. 4)

Quang Tri feared lost in heavy fighting

SAIGON. — The North Vietnamese army yesterday launched an all-out assault on Quang Tri — strategic city on the northern front — and latest reports said tanks had smashed their way through its defences.

Towards dusk, with the fighting intensifying, communications with the city were breaking down and officers here and at northern military headquarters in Danang said it was impossible to say how much of Quang Tri had been overrun.

As the assault got under way, military sources reported that evacuation had been ordered of all Americans. Some staff officers at the U.S. Command Headquarters in Saigon said there was little hope of the defenders holding out until today.

Bonn delays ratification

BONN (UPI). — Chancellor Willy Brandt and opposition leader Rainer Barzel agreed yesterday that ratification of Brandt's controversial treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland was postponed, a Government spokesman said.

The spokesman said Brandt proposed the postponement at a surprise meeting with Barzel. He said parliamentary administrators had been asked to put back the important second reading of the ratification bill, scheduled for Wednesday.

The spokesman said the Chancellor and Barzel, leader of the Christian Democratic faction, agreed to find a compromise which would allow the bitterly-contested treaties to pass through parliament.

The North Vietnamese army was estimated to have at least 30 tanks and 30,000 men surrounding Quang Tri before the onslaught began yesterday.

Quang Tri, capital of a barren province of the same name, straddles the coastal Highway One. Its loss would be the biggest setback for the Saigon government of the month-old North Vietnamese offensive, and would leave the old imperial capital of Hue exposed to an advance over the coastal plain.

Saturation bombing raids by American jets were launched around Quang Tri yesterday and on Sunday in an unsuccessful attempt to stave off the assault.

From Floresville, Texas President Nixon was reported as saying yesterday that only American air and sea power directed against the North Vietnamese offensive prevented the Communist takeover of South Vietnam.

He said intelligence reports from Vietnam indicate that the North Vietnamese offensive, which began on March 30, can be expected to continue for at least another four to five weeks. (Reuter, AP, UPI)

Sadat implies Moscow backs war decision

By ANAN SAFADI, Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Correspondent

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday implied that Moscow has now accepted the fact that Cairo is moving towards an armed confrontation with Israel. Moscow has adopted a new attitude to the Middle East crisis, Mr. Sadat said, and will provide the Egyptians with more weaponry.

He said he was firm on his decision to go to war.

"In the next battle against Israel, we shall not be content with the liberation of the occupied land. We shall put an end to Israel's arrogance of the past 23 years," Mr. Sadat said. He said he would continue fighting even at the expense of a million Egyptian "martyrs."

The Egyptian President was speaking at a May Day rally at the Mediterranean port of Alexandria. His speech was broadcast live by all Cairo networks.

Mr. Sadat told an applauding audience of 50,000 that Egypt would soon acquire sufficient offensive power for the battle.

Although Sadat mainly repeated what he has been saying for several months, yesterday's speech was one of the strongest he has made recently. In it he attacked the Americans as "liars, cheats and deceivers."

President Sadat said that Egypt would not cooperate with the U.S. on a Middle East settlement, because "the American and the Israeli concept of peace is not our conception of peace."

"We do not accept American solutions to the Middle East crisis because America is not capable of solving any problem. If they were why cannot they solve their own in Vietnam?" he asked.

On the U.S. call for negotiations in the Middle East, he asked, "How do they expect us to sit at the same table with people who occupy our land?" This was not peace, but surrender.

"We shall remain patient and silent," Mr. Sadat said, warning that Egypt was preparing for the next battle against Israel. He indicated that he had obtained Moscow's blessing for this during his two-day visit last week.

EGYPT WILL FIGHT

Mr. Sadat nevertheless stressed that the Soviet Union would not fight the Egyptian war. "Our independence or Soviet aid does not lessen our dependence on ourselves. We are the ones who will fight, not the Soviet Union," he said.

The Egyptian President condemned what he termed as the "talk" about Soviet domination of Egypt or differences between the countries.

Referring to the failure of Soviet party boss Leonid Brezhnev to recite or see him off at the Moscow airport, Sadat said that "our enemies were delighted to note this, and implied that it was a manifestation of misunderstanding." But when the joint communique was issued, he said, "the whole world turned upside down."

Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Brezhnev had a 39 degree temperature, but he did not explain why President Nikolai Podgorny was not on hand either.

Shortly after the speech, Sadat plunged into talks with Libyan head of state Muammer Gaddafi, who had arrived in Alexandria earlier in the day. Sadat and Gaddafi plan to pay a joint visit to Algeria for summit talks with President Houari Boumediene.

Meanwhile, Egypt's commander of air force, Vice-Marshal Husni Mubarak, returned yesterday from Moscow where he had gone with Sadat last Thursday. Mubarak remained in the Soviet capital for two more days to complete talks with Soviet officials. The nature of the talks were not disclosed, although earlier reports speculated they were linked to Egypt's demand for more warplanes and missiles.

The Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent adds:

Observers in Jerusalem see Mr. Sadat as deliberately taking up an extreme position in his speech — no political solution, no partial settlement — with his eye on the Nixon-Brezhnev summit later this month.

By threatening inevitable and all-out war, Mr. Sadat is providing "backing" for the Russians when they tell the Americans — as he hopes they will — that the Middle

East situation is explosive and a settlement must be imposed. Noteworthy in the May Day speech was the Egyptian President's omission of any deadline for the war. Israeli observers conjecture that the Kremlin leadership "advised" Mr. Sadat to stop specifying dates, which inevitably draw near, and pass by, and take with them something of his credibility.

On the Soviet-Egyptian communique issued on Sunday, at the end of President Sadat's visit to Moscow, observers noted a difference in wording between the Cairo and Moscow versions. Cairo Radio quoted the communique as asserting that "... Arab nations which faced aggression and later attempted to reach a just political solution have the right to employ other means to return the Arab land which Israel stole..." Moscow, in its official version, referred to "various means" instead of "other means."

The tenor of the communique gave rise to a measure of anxiety in Jerusalem. Israeli observers believe that it represented a "verbal concession" to Sadat on the part of Moscow. But such concessions can gather a momentum of their own, the observers warned, until Moscow itself might lose control of its client — as happened in May five years ago.

U.S.-Soviet Salt accord seen near

WASHINGTON (AP). — The White House said yesterday that President Nixon has had recent secret discussions with Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev which Mr. Nixon believes have substantially increased the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet missile-curb agreement.

Mr. Nixon has ordered Ambassador Gerard Smith, top U.S. negotiator at the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (Salt), to return to the Helsinki negotiations with new instructions.

The President was reported to have said that the Soviet envoy to the Salt talks, Vladimir Semenov, also will receive from his government new instructions which "can lead to an agreement which is mutually agreeable to both sides."

8 empty Egyptian fishing boats seized

Israeli forces in the Suez Canal zone on Sunday captured eight Egyptian fishing boats that were seized by a storm on the Israeli-held bank in the central sector of the 18-km. waterway. Israeli military sources said yesterday. The sources said the boats were empty, but gave no further details.

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Summit date set Cautious hope after 1st Indo-Pakistan contacts

By **TREVOR DEIBEREG**
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's emissary returned from Pakistan on Sunday afternoon with "cautious optimism" for the talks between Mrs. Gandhi and President Bhutto to be held here later this month or early in June.

At least publicly, both countries appeared to have abandoned their previous posture of suspicion toward each other. If an overall settlement was to be reached at the talks, Mr. D.P. Dhar told newsmen at Delhi airport, the "era of confrontation" between India and Pakistan must be replaced by an "era of peace."

He said all outstanding issues were discussed at the four-day talks at Murree with the Pakistani emissary, Aziz Ahmed, and later with Mr. Bhutto in Islamabad. He found Mr. Bhutto as keen as the Indian leaders to make a "smooth path" for "amity and cordiality" between their countries.

Mr. Bhutto wanted India and Pakistan to "turn their backs" on the tragic history of the last 25 years. Mr. Dhar added that the summit talks must be approached without recrimination over the past and without any thought of military or political confrontation on any side.

Such friendly language had not been used by either government in more than a year and was in sharp contrast with the almost regular protest notes that India and Pakistan traded until last December 10, when Pakistan snapped its diplomatic ties with India in retaliation for New Delhi's recognition of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

"The policy of confrontation both in the military and the political sense has to be given up. Whether the confrontation was caused by A or B or C is immaterial. The truth of the matter is that we have lived not as friends but in a state of suspicion as enemies," Mr. Dhar said. "It is not the time to apportion blame: It is not the time to

indulge in acrimony. It is not the time to say India was right and Pakistan was wrong or Pakistan was right and India was wrong."

Mr. Dhar sidestepped repeated questions about the agenda for the summit, saying that both sides had agreed to keep the matter confidential. Asked whether Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh would participate, he replied that the Indian Government's stated position was that there were certain issues affecting the whole subcontinent and New Delhi could not speak on behalf of Bangladesh.

A joint communique issued Sunday morning here and in Islamabad said the emissary-level talks "have settled the modalities for the forthcoming meeting between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India and have defined the subjects to be discussed by them." The communique added that they had considered several matters in this connection, "including in particular those bearing on the establishment of durable peace in the subcontinent." It did not spell out these matters.

However, diplomatic sources in Rawalpindi said the first two points would be withdrawal of troops from occupied territories and an exchange of prisoners. Later, the sources said, the two countries would restore their diplomatic relations, and finally would take up the issues of Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh. The disputed state of Kashmir and mutual disavowals of war would follow.

According to the Indian Defence Ministry, India holds 5,519 square miles of Pakistani territory and Pakistan has 121 square miles of Indian territory. Most of the Indian-held land is in the desert regions of Kutch and Sind, while nearly all the Pakistani-held territory is in Kashmir.

India holds 91,000 Pakistani prisoners: 57,000 paramilitary, and the rest civilians. Pakistan has about 650 Indian prisoners.



Students dressed in prison clothes to represent the Soviet-Jewish prisoners of conscience marching on Fifth Avenue in New York on Sunday as part of the National Solidarity Day for Soviet Jewry. Marcher at left represents a Soviet guard.

50,000 marchers in N.Y. show solidarity with Soviet Jews

NEW YORK (INA) — An estimated 50,000 people yesterday demonstrated to express solidarity with Soviet Jewry and called on President Nixon to utilize his trip to Moscow to help Soviet Jews to live as Jews or to emigrate to Israel and elsewhere. The event was the National Solidarity Day for Soviet Jewry which in New York was coordinated by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

Carrying banners stating "Mr. Nixon — Intervene for Soviet Jews," "Save the Russian Jews," and "Let my people go," the participants marched from the assembly point at 68th Street and Fifth Avenue to the plaza opposite the United Nations where a mass rally was held. Three hours after the march began, police reported that the people were backed up all the way to the assembly point.

Similar demonstrations took place in 100 cities across the nation, attracting an estimated 150,000 people.

While these events were taking place, Jews in the Soviet Union, many of whom are under threat of police action, held vigils and began hunger strikes to coincide with the rallies in this country. Jerry Goodman, Executive Director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, the organization which sponsored Solidarity Day, announced that messages had been received from Jews in the U.S.S.R. expressing their "determination to continue the struggle for human rights."

Marching at the head of the New York parade were three Russian Jewish women whose relatives are presently in Soviet labour camps, Boris Kochubevsky, Senator Jacob K. Javits (D., N.Y.), all the borough presidents, many New York Congressmen and members of the city council and State and local bodies. Mayor John V. Lindsay declared yesterday National Solidarity Day.

Kochubevsky, who in 1967 was among the 50 Soviet Jews to de-

monstrate for freedom, said that the German Holocaust began when the Jews were thrown into prison camps, just as is happening today in the Soviet Union. Speaking Russian, with the aid of a translator, the Jewish freedom fighter declared that "the Soviets use the most refined methods of barbarism — life in prison camps leads to insanity and suicide. Tomorrow may be too late." He said, "We cannot let the Holocaust be renewed."

Sunday evening, Kochubevsky drew rounds of applause from an audience of 500 at a Hunter College rally as he charged that the Soviet Union is violating human rights.

He also commented that in Russia he knew of "no reformist movement, nor did my forefathers throughout the past centuries. Reform movements have come and gone — mostly gone, and the reformists have eventually left Judaism. It was ironic, he stated, that in Russia "Jews are turning to Judaism" and in other parts of the world Jews were becoming reformist and "being lost to Judaism."

Social and Personal

The President, Mr. Zalman Shazar, on Sunday received in his office in Jerusalem the Ambassador-designate to Panama, Mr. Mordechai Arbel.

The President and Mrs. Zalman Shazar on Saturday entertained to Kiddush members of the delegation of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, of the U.S., headed by Mr. Herbert L. Fortes.

Acting Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Kness on Sunday presented the Nesson Medal to Mr. Jean Kolibali, vice-president of the Ivory Coast Parliament. Mr. Kolibali is in Israel for the annual meeting of the joint Israeli-Ivorian Sunitra company, of which he is managing director.

The Mexican Ambassador, Mrs. Rosario Castellanos, yesterday called on Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

The Minister of Social Welfare, Mr. Michael Hazani, yesterday played host in his Jerusalem office to a leadership delegation from the Women's League for Israel. Mr. Hazani was also visited by Dr. D. Vukovic of Belgrade, the president of the World Union of the Deaf, who is in Israel to study the possibility of holding his organization's convention here.

Dr. Heinrich Gruber of Berlin, a German Protestant pastor who was active in saving Jewish lives during World War II, received the Jerusalem Medal on Saturday from Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek in a ceremony at the Mayor's home. On Sunday Dr. Gruber, who spent several years in a Nazi concentration camp and was the only German witness at the Eichmann trial, visited Yad Vashem, the Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority in Jerusalem.

The Israel Seamen's Union last week conferred honorary membership on Mr. Fritz Frechtel, president of the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF), of which the Union is a member.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rose of New York were in Acre yesterday to attend the groundbreaking ceremony for the new comprehensive high school which will bear their name. They also took part in the dedication of Acre's Lotis Feldsotz pre-kindergarten centre, one of the six the Rose Family has built in Acre, Eilat, Lydda, Migdal Ha'emek, Or Yehuda and Rosh Ha'yenik.

A chair in nuclear and high-energy chemistry, which will further studies in these areas, was dedicated at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, on Sunday in the name of Max Harry Kruszberg and his wife Betty, of Weston, Connecticut.

A tree-planting ceremony will be held at the Avenue of Righteous Gentiles in Jerusalem tomorrow at 10.45 a.m. in honour of Miss May Magdeleine Louise Charrieret of France, who saved the lives of many French Jews during the German occupation of her country in World War II.

Prof. Dorothea Krook will lecture on "The Question of Biography in Literary Criticism — A Review and Reappraisal" tonight, at 6.15 p.m. at the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, 43 Rehov Jabotinsky, Talbich, Jerusalem.

An Oneg Shabbat (in English), for tourists and new immigrants, will be held at 9 p.m. Friday at Iehud Shivat Zion Synagogue-Centre, 86 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, Tel Aviv. A question-and-answer programme will feature Cantor Unger, Rabbi Yehuda Ansbacher, Dr. Meir Kahana (Israel Radio), and Aris Chapman of Tur Ve'aleh.

NKRUAMAH — Guinea has agreed to release the body of former Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah for burial in his home country following the personal intervention of the Nigerian federal leader, General Yakubu Gowon, the official Radio Nigeria reported yesterday.



Israel centre forward Yitzhak Peretz, front, trying to clear the ball during Sunday's game in Bangkok. Korea's right back Park Kyoung Boek (right) and centre half Hwang Jae Man (left) tackle.

Israel wins Asian Cup

BANGKOK (AP) — Israel won the 14th Asian Youth Football Championship here on Sunday, edging out finalist South Korea 1-0. The first half was goalless. The victory repeated last year's Cup-final result, when Israel downed South Korea in Japan.

Seventeen teams participated this year. They were Burma, Brunei, Taiwan, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

A small crowd of 6,000 watched the match at Bangkok's national stadium. Israel opened the play with an attack but soon had to go on defensive as Korea centre forward Cha Bum Keun, helped by Shin Hyun Ho, the inside left, and outside Hong Ho Sun, pushed through and kept a relentless attack.

Both sides missed possible goal-scoring kicks, but the most fluffed

shots came from Israel's centre forward Yitzhak Peretz, who threw away four chances of beating Korean custodian Yoon Jong-Bum. Five minutes to the half time brought Israel bad luck as centre half Bong-Doo was removed from the field on a stretcher. The Israel defender collided with his own right back Abraham Alkobi, and received a bad gash on the left side of his forehead.

Korea started the second half with an attack but it was Israel which scored. At the 21st minute, outside left Yoel Maswari volleyed into the net a header from outside right Yeheskiel Sinai. The move originated from a corner kick taken by inside right Aharon Kalderon.

May Day

(Continued from page one)

Working People's Palace of Culture and the Sun Yat-sen park on either side of the Forbidden City.

The blossoms were so attractive and realistic that only a close inspection revealed their secret.

In Tokyo, millions of workers took part in May Day rallies and called for the ouster of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's cabinet.

Labour unions said that more than 2.9 million workers participated in the annual May Day celebrations throughout Japan.

In Tokyo, about 250,000 persons attended a rally sponsored by the Shoyo Labour Federation despite intermittent rains and strong winds. The opposition Komeito party joined the rally for the first time.

The slogan calling for the ouster of Mr. Sato's conservative cabinet appeared for the first time in three years. Other slogans included "Five-day work week" and "Return of Okinawa without nuclear weapons and without military bases."

In East Berlin, East Germany paraded its made-in-Russia armaments yesterday, a similar line of weapons to those being used in Vietnam by Communist forces there.

The goose-stepping and precise forces of the East German People's Army marched by a reviewing stand to the salute of the entire top leadership in East Berlin: Erich Honecker, Party First Secretary, Walter Ulbricht, Honecker's predecessor and now Chief of State, Premier Willi Stoph and Defence Minister Gen. Heinz Hoffmann.

Flanking them were generals of the Soviet Red Army, visible evidence of Russian support for this annual May Day demonstration the west annually calls illegal under postwar agreements barring Berlin to German troops.

For the first time, the East Germans showed what appeared to be a two-stage land-to-land missile of a type that in Soviet hands is capable of carrying a nuclear payload.

2 said killed in clashes near Cairo

CAIRO (Reuters) — Two students have been killed and 50 people injured in clashes among evagues from Suez Town living in the Cairo industrial suburb of Shubra el-Kheima, the influential newspaper "Al-Ahram" reported yesterday.

No further details were given as to the cause of the fighting on Sunday, but the newspaper said five houses were burned and several shops looted during the clashes.

In what appeared to be a separate incident at the Agricultural Cooperation Institute in Shubra el-Kheima, a number of students set fire to the car of the dean of the Institute, "Al-Ahram" reported. The fire reportedly spread to some parts of the Institute building, and stones thrown by the students shattered windows. Two firemen were injured by rocks while trying to put out the fire.

"Al-Ahram" said the students were protesting against the examination system that was rejected.

When the dean announced the rejection decision, the students set fire to his car in protest and destroyed the vehicle, "Al-Ahram" said.

Police rushed to the Institute and arrested 28 students on charges of setting fire to and damaging property. An investigation is to be carried out concerning the incident.

'Strategic Survey 1971' released

Soviet Med. fleet 'mainly defensive'

LONDON (UPI) — The International Institute for Strategic Studies said today that Russia's Mediterranean fleet has no strategic strike role, but is primarily for defence.

The Institute's "Strategic Survey 1971" released today, said there is an emphasis on surface-to-surface missiles and anti-submarine warfare in the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

Soviet ships keep up continuous shadowing of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, especially aircraft carriers.

Repair, refit and replenishment facilities are available in Alexandria and Port-Said, and the fleet has its own fuel and supply depots. Access to these two ports seems unrestricted, the study said. Yugoslavia has refused Russian requests for naval facilities.

The Soviet fleet's biggest problem in the Mediterranean is that of air power, the survey said. But air support from Cairo West airfield is now expanding. Two new naval air bases in Egypt appear to have been

set up in 1971, one at Aswan in the south and one west of Alexandria, toward the Libyan border, the study said. They could be used by air-defence planes or by strike fighters or bombers.

There are Soviet air squadrons in Egypt, with some 120 Mig-21, perhaps 30 SU-11 and a few Mig-25 jets, coordinated with the Egyptian defence system but also usable outside it, the survey said. Soviet personnel operating Sam ground-to-air missiles in the Canal Zone were partially withdrawn, as new Sam missiles were introduced, the study said.

SOVIET BASE
In the Middle East, Egypt has become "a Soviet forward base area," though the Soviet political position is not without uncertainties, the study said.

The Soviet Union has flight-tested a new submarine-launched ballistic missile with a range of more than 4,800 kms, according to the study. The Institute said that after sur-

passing the U.S. in land-based missiles, Russia now seemed likely to catch up with America's substantial lead in strategic missile-carrying submarines by the middle of next year — sooner than had been forecast. The U.S. "must beware of the Soviet Union's continuing drive for power," the study said.

CHINESE BORDERS
The Institute reported that Russia trebled her armed forces on the Chinese borders in the past few years and now maintains — with 44 divisions — a larger army in the Far East than in Europe, without having reduced her 31 divisions in central Europe. It was this Soviet build-up which influenced Chairman Mao Tse-tung to revolutionize his foreign policy and invite President Nixon to Peking, it said.

The Institute did not foresee a major war in the 1970s, since "the nuclear" king's game seemed to eliminate that fear. Instead it foresaw the growth of limited anarchy. With the U.S. moving out of Vietnam and partially out of Korea, China and America have few if any important conflicting interests. The Soviet Union and China, however, have "plenty of fuel for conflict," the Institute said.

Blast wrecks plant as Ulster rioting continues

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — A big explosion wrecked a fibre plant outside Belfast yesterday, killing at least one person and injuring 10 others.

The target was the Courtaulds Fibre Factory in the port town of Carrickfergus, 11 kms. from here. There were five heavy explosions followed by a huge ball of smoke over the factory. One of the victims was a man with both arms blown off.

Most of the factory's 2,000 labour force is Protestant.

The explosion occurred a few minutes after a telephone caller warned that a bomb had been planted in the factory canteen. But it actually went off in the polyester department.

Fifty firemen battled to quench the flames and stop them spreading to stocks of inflammable chemicals. Police said some of the five explosions might have been caused by chemicals blowing up.

The firm's plant is one of Northern Ireland's major industrial concerns.

There was extensive damage to the factory.

Meanwhile, smoke hung over the eastern section of Belfast yesterday where Protestant youths burned homes and looted shops in Northern Ireland's worst rioting since Britain imposed direct rule.

Security forces said at least three

Fifth Night

The youths hurled bottles, stones and gasoline bombs, and jeered and chanted "Gestapo" and "Talg lovers' tag," an Irish word meaning outlaw, is a derisive Protestant term for the province's Catholic minority.

It was the fifth successive night of rioting in the mainly Protestant area and the worst rioting in the province since Britain imposed direct rule over Northern Ireland on March 24.

Asides of William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announced the closure of the Magilligan interment camp, near Londonderry. They said the camp, 44 inmates have been transferred to Long Kesh, the only interment camp remaining in Northern Ireland. Officials said Magilligan was closed because of the reduction in the number of internees in the province since direct rule.

We mourn the death of our beloved

AMNON TELL י"ט

who passed away on April 29, 1972.

His wife, Lilli
His son, Dan
His sister, Leini Rosenstein and family
His brother-in-law, Ezeruch Kimor and family
and the other members of the family.

The funeral took place on May 1, 1972.

In deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our beloved husband, father, brother-in-law, father-in-law and grandfather

Dr. Yehudah Ludwig Eger

The funeral will leave today, Tuesday May 2, 1972, at 3 p.m., from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 3 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, for the Holon cemetery.

Erna Eger
Chaim and Gabriella (nee Braun) Eger
and grandchildren Ron and Trit.

Please abstain from condolence visits.

With deep sorrow and grief we announce the death in New York of our beloved wife, sister-in-law, and aunt

SARAH ZELIKOVSKY

Dr. M.A. Zelikovsky (New York)
M.A. Zelikovsky (Montreal)
A.M. Zelikovsky (New York)
A. Dvoskin and family (Beersheba)
B. and R. Zalik (Beersheba)

The funeral will take place today, May 2, 1972 at 3.30 p.m. at the Netanya cemetery, Shikun Vatikim.

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved

JEFFRY ELION

will take place on Thursday, May 4, 1972 at 3.30 p.m. At the SAYVON CEMETERY THE FAMILY

With deep sorrow I announce the death of my beloved husband, our dear uncle and cousin

Dr. HANS LENER

The funeral has already taken place.

On behalf of the bereaved family
GRETE LENER

Actress **Gia Scala** dies in Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD (Reuters) — Actress Gia Scala was found dead on Sunday night and police yesterday listed the case as "a possible accidental overdose" pending completion of an autopsy. They said a bottle of medicine and several bottles of liquor were found near the naked body of the 36-year-old actress. Her best-known film was "The Guns of Navarone," in which she co-starred with Gregory Peck.

Municipality of Tel Aviv-Yafo
Dept. of Culture, Youth & Sport
announces a

Michael Taube MEMORIAL CONCERT

of the
HOLON CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
to be conducted by **NOAM SHERIFF**
with soloist **DANIEL HOEKSTER**, piano
in a programme of works by Bach and Mozart

At **HEBREW HALL** (3 Rehov Ben Saruk) on Thursday, April 4, 1972 at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets at **UNION** Office, 118 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv and before the concert at the box office.

SHAPAR
HAIFA 48 HERZL ST. TEL. 64982

Chinese free Belgian after 19 years

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Belgian banker Fran van Rosbroeck set by air for Belgium on Saturday night, a few hours after being released by the Chinese who had held him in jail and under house arrest for 19 years.

Van Rosbroeck, 60, crossed the Hong Kong from China at the T. Wu border bridge earlier Saturday. A reliable source said he was "very tired but fit, and not too bitter about the years spent as a captive of the Chinese. He was accompanied to the border by his wife, the source said, and after crossing into Hong Kong enjoyed his first shower for many years."

Van Rosbroeck, who was manager of the Bank Belge Pour l'Extranger in Shanghai, learned from the local newspapers that China and Belgium, recently opened diplomatic relations and his hopes of freedom immediately rose, the sources said. He had been a virtual prisoner since the early fifties.

The Chinese alleged that his band transferred its China-based fund to the U.S. just before the Communists took over in 1949. He was held under house arrest until the 1968 Cultural Revolution when he was put in jail.

His wife and four children were allowed to leave China in 1968 and now live in Belgium.

Anderson reports FBI sex snooping

WASHINGTON (AP) — Columbia Jack Anderson said yesterday that FBI director J. Edgar Hoover "happily prepared secret memos, loaded with intimate details about the personal affairs of the high and mighty," for then-President Lyndon Johnson's "bedtime reading."

Mr. Anderson told the House Government Information Subcommittee the "sex lives, drinking habits and personal affairs" of prominent Americans have come under FBI scrutiny "although the FBI has no jurisdiction nor justification for this kind of snooping."

"A love affair, no matter how broad, is no business of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Yet FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover has demonstrated an intense interest in who is sleeping with whom in Washington," Mr. Anderson said at a hearing on governmental secrecy agencies.

President Johnson, Mr. Anderson said, "was one White House occupant who had a fine appreciation for stories about the extracurricular love lives of public figures." Mr. Anderson said he has seen FBI sex reports.

NKRUMAH: HOW THE MAGIC WAS LOST

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON (Otns).— WHEN Dr. Kwame Nkrumah died the Ghana Government had not granted the last wish of the exiled President and liberation leader. He had hoped to be allowed to return to his native village, Nkroful, to spend his last days with his Nzima kinsmen, but Ghana's military regime did not give their consent, even though they knew that he was dying of cancer.

He had been treated in hospitals in Eastern Europe for some years, but was recently sent back to Guinea, the West African country where he had lived ever since he was overthrown in 1966. Now the best Ghana could do is to allow him to be buried beside the grave of his mother, whom he loved more deeply, probably, than any of the other women in his life.

Yet the Ghana regime's reluctance is understandable, since Nkrumah's ideas were always potentially more dangerous than Nkrumah the politician — among former supporters who still remain but especially among younger Ghanaians who know only of Nkrumah's grand ambitions to emancipate Africa and to lead it into a new black renaissance.

Nkrumah's grave could become a place of pilgrimage for future generations of Nkrumahists. Indeed, there can be no guarantee that in death Nkrumah might not become a more dangerous political opponent than he was during his comparatively brief lifetime. He was only 52 when he died, and barely 56 when he lost power.

If Nkrumah's ideas were less successful during his own lifetime, the fault was largely his own. His personal behaviour, the practices he tolerated in his country and among his colleagues, and his lack of a practical sense of politics all combined to discredit his teachings.

Nkrumah's greatest contributions were made at two different periods of his career. First, as a mature student in exile he emerged as a leading exponent of pan-Africanism

— the concept of the unity of the continent from the Cape to Cairo. He was not the inventor of pan-Africanism, which has a history going back to the last quarter of the 19th century — nor was he even its most distinguished exponent. He learnt most of what he knew about pan-Africanism from the two Trinidadians Sylvester Williams and George Padmore, the ebullient Jamaican Marcus Garvey, and the ascetic academic black American, W.E. Dubois.

But his own special gift was that among all the indigenous Africans drawn to the ideas of pan-Africanism Nkrumah was the most deeply committed to transplanting its ideals to the continent — and equally important, he was the first of the modern pan-Africanists to win power in a black African State.

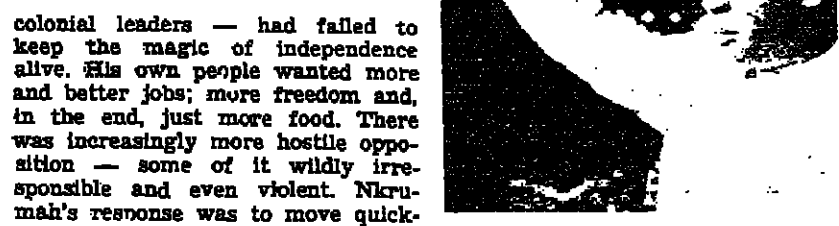
Having led Ghana to its independence in 1947, he was ideally placed to emerge as the leader of "a united Africa." Not only was his country rich, but Nkrumah himself was the hero of black people all over the world — at that time — also something of a hero in the Western world, which took a special pride in him as the harbinger of the new generation of post-colonial leaders. Moreover, as the first successful anti-colonial leader he was also heavily courted by the Communist world.

Political Mecca

For all these reasons Nkrumah was exceptionally placed to champion the cause of pan-Africanism at the moment in history the continent was moving swiftly towards independence.

His capital, Accra, became a political Mecca. Nkrumah's speeches were sent around the world. Anti-colonial liberation leaders came to him from all over for support and money. He was courted, flattered and quoted.

But the position changed radically after about 1963. There were two reasons for this. The first reason was that Nkrumah — like so many other post-



Kwame Nkrumah

colonial leaders — had failed to keep the magic of independence alive. His own people wanted more and better jobs; more freedom and, in the end, just more food. There was increasingly more hostile opposition — some of it wildly irresponsible and even violent. Nkrumah's response was to move quickly from his ideas of a parliamentary democracy to presiding over a nasty little tyranny. By the time Nkrumah was overthrown there were thousands of people — many of them Nkrumahists — held in detention without trial.

Nkrumah's apologists say the fault was not his but of the people serving him. No leader, however, can escape responsibility for actions undertaken by people whom he appointed and sustained in office.

Too little time

To the Ghanaians it began to seem that Nkrumah was so busy trying to become the leader of Africa that he had too little time to deal with their problems at home; they also suspected — but with only slight justification — that Ghana's declining economic fortunes were due to the large amounts of money Nkrumah was spending on his pan-African "ambitions."

Nkrumah's second failure sprang from his impatience and intolerance in the way he set about getting pan-Africanism translated into reality. His demand was for an all-African parliament and government. While the great majority of African leaders who had emerged after 1960 were in favour of the ideas of pan-Africanism, not a single one was committed to Nkrumah's ideas for immediate political unification.

Not even the more radical African leaders like Egypt's Nasser, Algeria's Ben-Bella, Tanzania's Nyerere or Uganda's Obote, supported Nkrumah's ideas of political unification. They supported a more pragmatic approach which left political unification to the end of the process. The more conservative African leaders were lukewarm to any ef-

India moots collective security pact for S.E. Asia

By TREVOR DRIBBERG

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW DELHI

INDIAN diplomats in South and South-East Asia have been told to sell a collective security system to the countries they are accredited to. The system will be free from the "domination" of any superpower, an official spokesman announced here at the end of a five-day meeting of 28 Indian envoys held to discuss the changing political pattern in the region.

The spokesman said that the Indian Government wanted an international convention or agreement which would guarantee the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of countries which sought such cover. The basic purpose of the convention would be to remove fears of outside meddling with the affairs of the countries of the region, particularly the smaller ones.

This is the first initiative New Delhi has taken in mooted a pact of this kind since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi proposed it on a tour of South-East Asia and Australasia in 1968. Earlier, Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev called for a collective security pact in Asia under a Soviet shield. But the Indian Government did not react to the offer warmly.

The political scene in South and South-East Asia has changed considerably since then, and India has emerged as a major regional power after the defeat and break up of Pakistan in the war last December. India signed a mutual security pact with the Soviet Union last August, and a similar pact with the new republic of Bangladesh last March.

Regional initiative

The proposal New Delhi now offers its Asian neighbours in the Indian and Pacific Ocean areas is a single collective security agreement or a series of agreements between one country in the region and another. According to official sources, the initiative for such action must come from the regional countries and not from any big power.

If the super-powers want to guarantee the security system, they are welcome to do so, the sources said. Depending on how the Indian offer is received in South and South-East Asia, New Delhi may launch diplomatic efforts for the same purpose in West Asia.

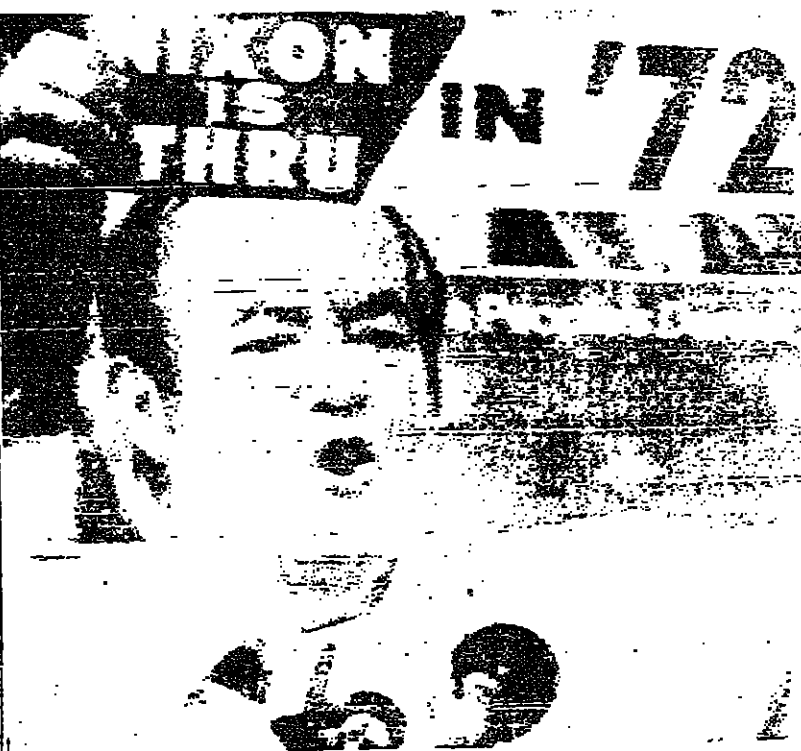
Nearer home, India would like to build an area of political and economic cooperation on the Indian sub-continent. The ground for such cooperation has been laid between India and Bangladesh, and if the political problems that block understanding between India and Pakistan can be removed, Pakistan too could join in creating an area of peace and integrated economic development.

The conference of diplomats was held that in selling the collective security proposal they should underline the fact that India's role in the wider Asian region is one of cooperation based on equality and partnership. It does not seek the role of regional leader.

WHICH ONE TO PACK FOR BUCHAREST?...



(by arrangement with "Ma'ariv")



Senator Hubert Humphrey displays his hopes on a bumper sticker at a rally in Indianapolis in preparation for today's Indiana primary election. (AP photograph)

LL.P. chief raps London Liberals' anti-Israel view

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEEL AVIV. — Independent Liberal Party Secretary Yitzhak Barkai last week sent a strong protest to the Liberal International against an anti-Israel diatribe issue by the Liberal Students Union in London.

Mr. Barkai noted that their charges of "torture of Arabs in Israeli prisons and mass arrests of tens of thousand of Arabs" were fabricated, and only indicated the grip that El Fatah fantasies have on the minds of some young ideologues in London.

He wondered in his message why the Young Liberals never take any interest of the cruel fate of Syrian Jewry and the oppression of Jews in other Arab lands.

Filipino Mayor killed, eighth since Christmas

MANILA (AP). — Mayor Ben Fernandez of Mabalacat died at Clark Air Force Base Hospital yesterday, two weeks after he and five others were gunned down in an ambush.

Fernandez is the eighth Filipino mayor or former mayor to be assassinated since Christmas. A total of 12 mayors or ex-mayors have been the targets of bombings or shootings since Christmas and only one has escaped unharmed.

Fernandez was taken to the Clark Hospital after the attack on him in which his cousin and brother-in-law were killed, and three others in the mayor's party were seriously injured.

Politically old, culturally new

'Art' said the young actor 'is anything you can get away with'



... a frenzied, half stripped, excited tribe, intoxicated, excited, touching, feeling each other and feeling for each other.

FOR an outsider to write about America — land of present dismay and future shock, Consciousness III and Phase II, polysexual group encounter and counter-culture — is a hazardous venture. It seems that everything that can be said — and a few things that cannot possibly be said — has been written and uttered by the wise and initiated.

The hazard of writing about America is increased by the fact that whatever you may say about it is demonstrably true. American society can be proved to be repressive, tolerant, reactionary, parochial and sophisticated. It is not only all things to different people, but as far as this writer is concerned, all things to one man. If variety is the spice of life then America has not lost its savour.

Nowhere is this feeling of variety and contrast greater than in New York. New York, as every American visitor is not America. And yet in a deeper sense, New York is the prototype of America and epitomizes in an almost surrealistic way the state of American society.

If I had to choose one single incident by which to remember New York, I would pick a late autumn night at the Guggenheim Museum, where I went to see — if that is the appropriate expression — the James Joyce Liquid Theatre. The event is a naive combination of group encounter, poor man's yoga and sensual experiences and is run by a most fetching group of young men and women. There is, as usual, a mixed crowd: all ages, all colours, all hairstyles. A Scarsdale matron in the arms of two lean Harvard boys; an aging homosexual hugs a heavy but attractive blonde; unrecognizable things are said to unrecognizable persons. By the end of the evening 250 New Yorkers, united only by the fact that they have paid seven dollars a ticket, have become a frenzied, half stripped, excited tribe, intoxicated, excited, touching, feeling each other and feeling — briefly — for each other.

Then abruptly the whole thing ends and we find ourselves standing on the sidewalk of Central Park on the sidewalk of Central Park East. Across the street, beyond the trees, begins the looming blackness and the forbidden territory of the Central Park. The lights inside the Guggenheim go out and there is darkness, silence and separateness, where a short while ago communal love reigned supreme. The distinctly New York sound pierces occasionally the persistent hum of police-car sirens.

I have singled out not only because of its dramatic transition from one extreme quality of life to another, but also because of the young audience's submission to the young man's leadership, but also because of a memorable sentence pronounced by a young actor. "Art," said he, "is anything you can get away with." Indeed, the strongest impression a visitor gets from the American art scene is that short of murder, one can get away with anything. (Even that qualification is not accurate: actual slaughter of animals has been a part of some happenings.) With Andy Warhol's muscleless music, and Carroll's non-moving movies and the Museum of Modern Art exhibit-hive Spaces, all criteria have been set. Junk art, minimal sculpture, and poetry, automatic writing and

process art have blurred the borderland between the creative and the incidental, between subject and object, between art and daily events. All this is neither new, nor peculiarly American. What is singularly American, I believe, is the eagerness and seriousness with which these excesses are pursued. It is this indiscriminate attitude to fade and trifles which impresses the visitor. An adolescent attitude towards all experimentation has become the hallmark of the American art scene. The American cultural explosion has brought art and non-art to the remotest corners of the continent. The rush to acquire and purchase art — treasures as well as junk — has spread all over the U.S. and is followed with the energy and zest of which characterized industrialists and gold diggers in earlier times.

With the new concept of art as part of daily life and its experiences, the last aristocracy in a truly classless society — that of the tradi-

tion to the superior knowledge of this high priest of the '70s, and acquitted the defendants.

THE San Francisco trial is instructive because it illustrates another contradiction which — again in the eyes of the foreign visitor — appears to pervade contemporary America. Much of the earnestness with which Americans have clasped their bosom — everything which purports to be new can be ascribed to a country traditionally dominated by men of action, the role of the intellectual and the artist has been until recently of secondary importance. The cultural explosion which took place after World War II has given them a new status, long enjoyed by their European colleagues. Aided by full exposure to intellectuals, media, a new breed of intellectuals, authors and artists is enjoying a sudden, unprecedented popularity. They are the artistic nouveau riches

and like all newcomers, lack discrimination.

It is the lack of tradition which explains, in this writer's view, some of the maddest aspects of the American art scene. But here again, a contradiction crops up. America, far from being a New World, is the oldest State — in the political-legal sense — on earth. It is the only country which has preserved concepts and institutions formulated in the 18th century. If Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln were to rise from the dead and visit Capitol Hill they would — after a short period of adjusting to traffic and parking problems — feel at home. The political structure created by them has remained largely intact.

England certainly lacks such a sense of continuity. If King George III were to visit Westminster today, he could find a radically transformed body politic. Everything, except for extrinsic paraphernalia, would be strange. The House of Lords, the legal monarchy, trial by jury, the legal system which the 18th and 19th century Englishman knew, have all been altered beyond recognition.

America, by any political and legal standards, is indeed paradoxically the only old world country. This contrast between political old-age and cultural adolescence was epitomized by the San Francisco trial. The Federal judge was applying the oldest constitution — including the enshrined freedom of ex-

AMNON RUBINSTEIN'S AMERICAN IMPRESSIONS

tional artist — has been abolished. Anyone can now transplant the dream of success into the cultural media and become a self-made artist. If art consists, among other things, of found objects and incidental happenings, then any man can be an artist.

The absurdity of this process reached its climax in a San Francisco courtroom in October, 1971, when two men and a woman, a group called Sam's Cafe, were acquitted of a charge of mailing human excrement to a number of prominent citizens. The accused had sent out "press kits" which included phials of faeces accompanied by a new universal message: "An art movement like a bowel movement." At the trial, the art critic of the "San Francisco Chronicle" Thomas Albright, himself a recipient of one of the kits, testified that they were actually a conceptual masterpiece. Albright defined conceptual art as the calculated use of environment in which "the process that takes place is work rather than the canvas."

U.S. District Court Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli was "rather amazed" at this interpretation of what was "beyond which is art" — standing of that which is art — but who was he to quarrel with the views of an Art Critic. Along with the rest of a howling derided American public, he bowed



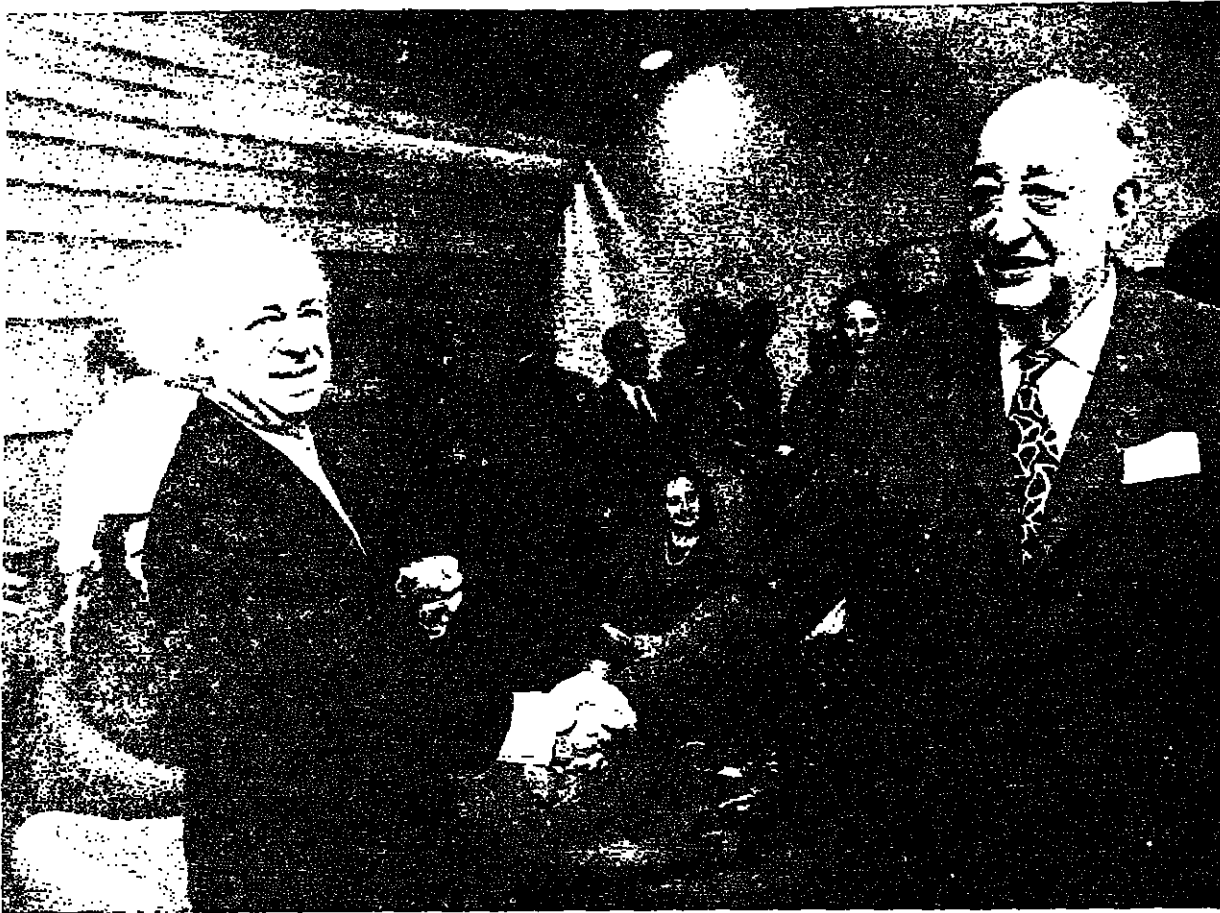
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ZIM PASSENGER LINES EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES

Visitors' Gallery: Miguel Angel Asturias

Guatemalan Nobel Prize winner is voice of the underdog



Abraham Shlonsky and Miguel Angel Asturias meet at a reception in the Guatemalan Embassy in Jerusalem. (David Harris photo)

MIGUEL Angel Asturias, the 1967 winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature from Guatemala, gave three lectures in Spanish in Jerusalem last week on the Latin-American novel, under the joint auspices of the Hebrew University and the Institute for Cultural Relations between Israel and Ibero-America, Spain and Portugal. A man who has always written about the underdog and revolutionary themes, and whose main concern is Indo-America, he is over 70 today, yet he established a remarkable degree of empathy with his large and overwhelmingly young audience.

Mr. Asturias' views on international politics conform to those

of all good revolutionaries: The Americans should leave Vietnam, but then so should the Portuguese leave their African colonies. Questioned about the role of authors during revolutions, he claims that art in itself is not revolutionary, but evokes revolutionary feelings in people. Asturias feels, however, that today's new themes of violence in Latin America are different from those of his time, and should be taken up by the younger generation of writers of whom there are many.

He admits that there is censorship in Latin-American dictatorships, but stresses that it applies only to the press and not to books (except for Marxist and communist books, which

are banned in certain countries). He attributes this differentiation between press and literature to the fact that most dictatorships are run by semi-literate who do not recognize the very serious threat to them which books actually constitute.

The Nobel Laureate points with pride to the large number of books which are being published in Latin America, where there is a tremendous flowering in literature. Proof of this can be found in the numerous translations into French of Latin-American works — more even than of North American books. Mr. Asturias feels that this is due to the fact that the former have remained closer to the themes of life which preoccupy people, while European writing (and particularly the French, which he knows best) has somehow become estranged and desiccated.

During his ten-day visit in Israel, Asturias met many Israeli authors whom he admires. He feels our authors are now trying to reach the hidden springs of their people, just as Indo-American writers did in the 'twenties.

Mr. Asturias' second visit to Israel. His first took place 40 years ago. At that time, he remembers visiting a small town of 4,000 inhabitants near Jaffa, and being told, to his surprise, that it would become a large capital city. At the time of his first visit, he wrote poems about Jerusalem and about the Western Wall, which he revisited during his present trip, including the archaeological excavations. He has also been down to Jericho and Eilat, and is full of praise for Israel's development.

Miguel Angel Asturias has lived 30 years of his life in France, some of them as a student of anthropology; he has always been more interested in man than in his surroundings, some as Ambassador of his country in Paris, and others as an exile when he did not see eye to eye with his government. He spent long periods in Argentina. Yet he feels that he never lost contact with his people and their problems, and does not consider himself an author in exile, since he believes that with modern means of communication and transport, the time of their trip to Sweden in 1964, when the Swedish students had plastered all the towns with beautiful posters marking his visit. She took back one of these posters, but it got lost when their suitcase was stolen.

Dona Blanca, as everybody calls this charming and elegant woman, is Miguel Asturias' second wife. They have no children, but the writer has two sons by his first wife, one of them in Mexico, the other in Argentina. Although they have been married 24 years, Dona Blanca still carries in her handbag a poem he wrote to her in 1945 shortly after their wedding, entitled "Mujer con ojos de jiribire" ("The woman with juniper eyes") and she reads out its beautiful cadences in her warm voice, while her husband explains: additional points about Latin American literature to a small group of admiring young students.

GEORGIE ARAZI

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS

By ISRAEL SOIFER
INTERNATIONAL Book Year in Israel was launched officially on Friday, April 28, The Book Week, which, by tradition, begins today, Lag Ba'Omer. In central locations of the larger communities, brightly lit outdoor stands full of books in multi-hued jackets will draw thousands of people to browse — and to buy books at bargain prices. As in former years, the Book Publishers' Association prepared a combined catalogue listing thousands of books at 40 per cent discount; all other books displayed will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent.

Last year, for the first time, bookmobiles carrying representative stocks of books visited ten towns for a day's exhibition and sale. The experiment was successful, and the bookmobile programme is being expanded.

Hebrew Book Week has special significance this year because it is the first nationwide activity within the framework of International Book Year, sponsored by Unesco. The idea of International Book Year developed from a resolution presented by the Israel delegation to the Tokyo Inter-Asian Unesco Convention in 1966; the aim of International Book Year is to focus attention on the role of books in society. The overall theme is "Books for All."

The Israel national committee for International Book Year includes delegates of the Ministries of Education and Culture, Foreign Affairs, and Commerce and Industry. The literary world, the publishing industry, universities, libraries, the teaching profession, graphic arts, and communications are also represented.

International Book Year in Israel actually began on a modest scale at the end of January, with the opening of an exhibition of books written in Hebrew and produced in Israel since the establishment of the State in 1948. This exhibit was prepared by the Book Publishers' Association in cooperation with the Association of Hebrew Writers and was held in Beit Hamin in Tel Aviv. The same books were exhibited in Haifa in February and will also be displayed in Jerusalem.

Many activities

The Philatelic Services held a competition for the design of a postage stamp honouring International Book Year. The winning design was prepared by Moshe Faraj of Tel Aviv. The stamp will go on sale during the summer.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has prepared a large variety of sober activities related to the theme of IBY and the network of libraries supervised by the Ministry expanded its extension services programme to include meetings with authors and children's story hours.

The country's museums are also observing IBY. In January the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem exhibited Unesco's "Art of Writing" show, which was visited by many classes and youth groups. A display of book illustrations is also scheduled by ICCTY. The Museum of Printing Art in Safed is preparing three exhibits: "Three Thousand Years of Hebrew Script," "Development of Printing," and "Book Jackets." These will probably travel to other communities. Later in the year the Israel Museum will have a display of rare illustrated books from its own collection.

The British Council is cooperating in the IBY programme by exhibiting its programme of exhibitions. The most important of these will be a collection of 500 children's books, and about a thousand volumes relating to the history of the State of Israel since its establishment. Both of these will be shown throughout Israel.

The Book Publishers' Association is planning a second exhibit for Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Jerusalem towards the end of the year. This will consist of books published during the current year.

Youth groups are participating in the IBY programme. The scouts, in particular, have undertaken to set up libraries in their clubrooms.

In presenting the Public Libraries Bill to the Israel Knesset, the Minister of Education and Culture, Yigal Alon, emphasized how fitting it would be to expand and improve the country's library facilities during the year when worldwide attention is directed to the role of books in society.

The communications media — newspapers, periodicals, radio, and television — will play an active role in reporting International Book Year events and in special articles and programmes related to all phases represented by the theme "Books for All."

Hebrew writer's plight

The Book Publishers Association is utilizing International Book Year to enlarge the overseas market for books published in Israel. For the first time the recently-established International Promotion and Literary Rights Department of the Association sponsored a collective exhibit of children's books from Israel at the Bologna International Children's Book Fair held at the beginning of April. The same department has been introducing the works of Israeli authors to foreign publishers and literary agents. Some contracts for foreign rights have already been signed, and others are in various stages of negotiation.

The list of International Book Year activities and projects is certainly impressive. But to what extent will IBY be utilized for an examination and evaluation of the world of books in Israel?

The recent convention of the Hebrew Writers Association directed itself to the plight of the Hebrew author. Even in the affluent countries of the West few writers are able to earn enough from their writings to support their families. There, too, most writers have to depend on outside work. In Israel, of course, with a limited Hebrew reading public, the problem is exacerbated. In recent years, attempts have been made to find a wider reading public — and thereby also additional income for the author — by selling the translation rights to foreign publishers. But, as the American publisher Marc Jaffe, of Bantam Books, pointed out at a

symposium of publishers and editors in Tel Aviv last October: "I would say that in fiction, the possibilities are very limited, particularly in the area of the so-called entertainment novel, the bestselling popular novel. Probably the most important reason is that we have tremendous resources in the United States, and certainly in England. There are people who have been trained to earn their livelihood for a number of years writing this kind of book, and naturally they will get the first attention. The question of translation comes in here, but the fact that there may not be the same tradition of popular literature here in Israel, as there is in the United States, also is a limitation."

Translation policy

The question of translation was raised at the sessions of the Printing and Publishing Committee in April 1971, and this has had a positive result. Bar-Ilan University has already adopted the suggestion that chairs in translation be established.

Can more books be distributed locally? Undoubtedly. In all too many instances, publishing seems to mean the physical production of books, and promotion, for the most part, is ineffective and inefficient. Few publishers' catalogues provide sufficient information about the new books that the firm is issuing. Book jackets rarely make proper use of the flap, and, in most instances, the jacket does not even have the retail price printed on it. Some publishers maintain that the price is left out because of possible currency devaluations. This is not a valid argument. And certainly this reasoning does not apply to newspaper advertising where, in all too many instances, the prices are also omitted. It staggers the imagination to realize how many sales are lost daily as a result of these ineptitudes.

Nor is that all. Distribution to bookshops is spotty, and little is done to encourage the bookseller to display his books attractively. Publishers have complained that booksellers are inefficient. And they may be right. But what have they been doing to raise the status and the professional proficiency of the booksellers? (Booksellers are the only group concerned with books that are not represented in the 32-member National International Book Year Committee. The reason: there is no formal national booksellers' association.) Closer cooperation between publishers and booksellers should surely be beneficial to everyone interested in increasing the sale of books.

Protection needed

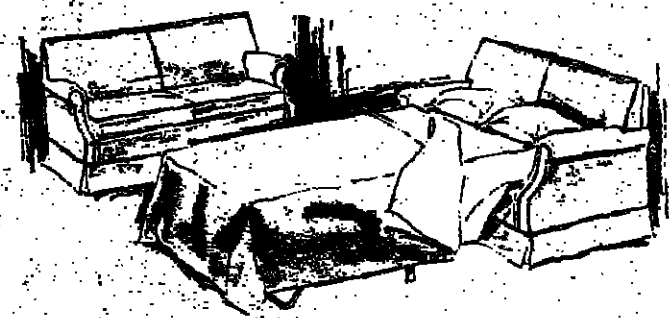
The locally produced book also faces unfair foreign competition since books published abroad enter the country without customs duties, while the raw materials used for the locally manufactured books are subject to such duties. The Book Publishers' Association of Israel, with the backing of the International Publisher's Association, has been urging the Government to adopt a policy allowing the free entry of raw materials, but, up to now, there has been no satisfactory response.

On April 20, two American printing experts met with local printing and publishing executives. Both stressed the need for quality control. One of them pointed out that Holland established a reputation because of the quality of its printing of books for the home market, and has become an important exporter. In Israel, many made-in-Israel Hebrew books are shoddy in design and in the materials that go into them. By taxing the raw materials used in book manufacture, the Government is, in effect, encouraging low standards of book production.

These are some of the problems that writers, translators, publishers, booksellers, and printers face in Israel. The sponsors of International Book Year hope that this year will bring influence to bear on all aspects of the book trade and the writing profession, from the conception of the book to the finished work on the home shelf. If IBY leads all connected with the Israel book trade to work for improvements and solutions everyone will benefit.

The 32-member National International Book Year Committee and invited guests were received by President Zalman Shazar at the new Presidential Residence last Friday. President Shazar has consented to serve as honorary chairman of the International Book Year Committee; Mordechai Bernstein of the Book Publishers' Association of Israel is the chairman.

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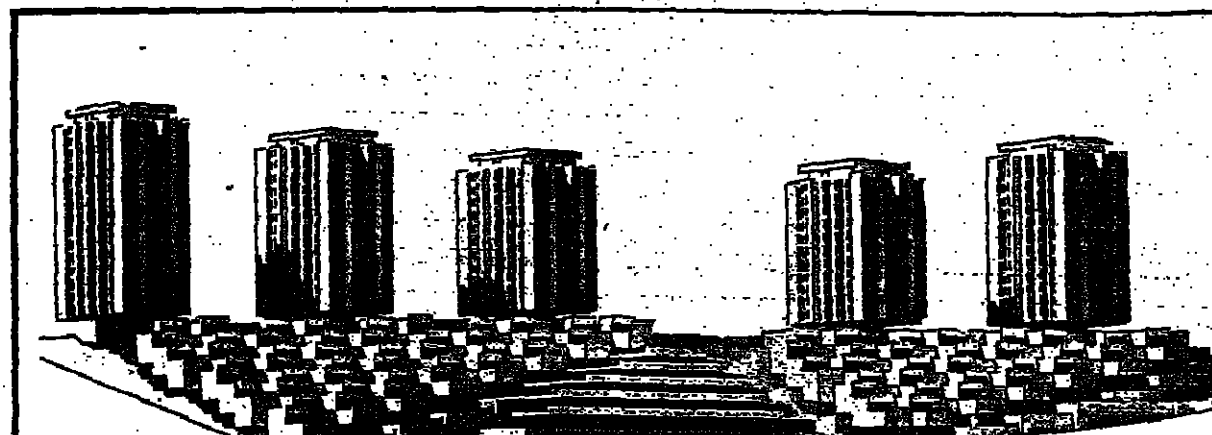
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Neglect in port work safety

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN his report on the Ports Authority, the Comptroller examined the management's preparation and execution of investment plans and development budgets, as well as work safety measures in the ports, and found the Authority wanting on all counts.

Among his criticisms: The material prepared as a guide to making decisions on development projects is not handled according to the Authority's own regulations, and the plans are not usually accompanied by the data required to enable the decision makers to base their rulings on a choice of alternatives, or to evaluate their effects.

Another criticism is that, when capital investments are concerned, there is usually a failure to make advance economic calculations.

The management ought to give an account of the considerations on which they base decisions about the quantities of new equipment to be acquired; they ought to give the reasons for the choice of purchase dates, related to the amount of cargo the new equipment is destined to handle; and they ought to show the expected rate of exploitation, and the effect of the investment on future handling costs.

The Comptroller cites two examples of the purchase of expensive equipment that were effected without proper consideration.

No calculations

In August 1969, the Authority ordered abroad eight electric shore cranes, five of them with a lifting capacity of 25 tons each and three of 15 tons, at a total cost of IL5.5m. L.O.S. The cranes are able to lift 20-foot-long containers, "whose average weight is about 10 tons." Later, another four cranes were ordered from the same firm and the total investment rose to IL12m. "From the Authority's documents pertaining to these purchases," says the report, "it appears that no calculations were made prior to the purchase." At a still later date, two container cranes were also ordered, but "owing to the absence of economic calculations and other pertinent analysis, it is impossible to determine what the rate of exploitation of the expensive equipment will be, and whether the decision to order so much equipment at one time was justified."

The Comptroller rebukes the Authority for these practices, which are contrary to its own regulations, and advises it in future to prepare, well in advance, the data which would make clear the need for such capital investments, their size and their timing.

The Comptroller found that the Authority had ordered IL5.5m. worth of equipment at a mere three weeks after asking for the required Transport Ministry approval of the outlay, and that it had paid IL5m. on account, before the expenditure was approved.

Work accidents

DURING the 1970/71 financial year, 2,200 work accidents occurred in the three ports, resulting in the loss of 26,700 working days and a financial loss to the Authority of IL5m. The Comptroller notes that while the volume of cargo handled rose by 19 per cent between 1968 and 1971, the number of work accidents during this period rose by 21 per cent. He found that the situation had deteriorated during the past year, with the number of accidents per 1,000 workers rising to



ASHDOD: Not enough control of investment planning and execution.

THE STATE COMPTROLLER REPORTS

400, and to 500 at Ashdod.

As a result of the high exploitation rate of port space and the special nature of the work, which makes for accident proneness, he says, safety considerations ought to be given high priority in the ports, but in fact little has been done by the Authority in this vital field.

"A study of the documents reveals that since the Authority was established in 1961, no comprehensive consideration of safety measures was made until November, 1971, when a discussion took place. The Work Safety and Hygiene Institute, which is the responsible authority in this field, had already offered, in December 1969, to conduct a work safety survey in the ports, but until now the Authority has not accepted the offer, nor has it conducted such a survey on its own."

The Comptroller also discovered that in Haifa port the Work Safety Committee is completely inactive. "This omission, in a port which employs 3,000 men, violates the law and makes it difficult to impress the workers with the need for precautions. We were given no reasonable explanation why the committee, which used to be active under the United Port Services Company, has been in abeyance since the Authority took over cargo handling in the port."

Dangerous cargoes

Furthermore, the Comptroller found laxity over safety measures in the handling of explosives and other dangerous cargoes, in violation of existing regulations. He calls for a meticulous adherence to these regulations in coordination with importers, including the Defence Ministry. He notes that importers sometimes give no advance notice of the presence of explosives in ships due, or else report on their arrival at such a late stage that it becomes impracticable to take the necessary precautions, including the issue of safety clothing to the stevedores.

"We believe that the Authority and its executive bodies must give work safety measures, which have not received sufficient attention, the necessary priority in order to improve the situation at the earliest."

In a postscript, the Comptroller records a study on citrus fruit loading costs and tariffs, made as a follow-up to his last report. He found that the Authority had made no calculations on costs of citrus fruit loading, whereas his own calculations showed that the tariff it charges the Citrus Marketing Board is 25 per cent in excess of actual loading costs. As a result of these findings, the Transport Minister, at the request of the C.M.B. manager, appointed a committee in July, 1970, to examine costs and tariffs. The

committee found that during the 1969/70 season, the Authority's loading costs were in fact 50 per cent lower than the tariff it charged the C.M.B.

COMMENTING on the shortcomings noted by the Comptroller, the Ports Authority explained the absence of documentation on its development plans decisions as due to the participation of all concerned in the discussions leading to the decisions, at which the pertinent data was presented.

The Authority based its purchases of new equipment on forecasts of growth in ports' turnover, and noted that had it not ordered the new shore cranes when it did, it would have been unable to handle container cargoes until the end of this year "and in addition serious difficulties would have arisen in the handling of heavy cargoes in the three ports."

As to its failure to seek the requisite approval for equipment investments in good time, the Authority explained that this had been

due to circumstances beyond its control, and that a delay in purchase for lack of final authorization would have caused big losses to the ports and the country. In the future, it would be careful to place orders only after government approval of the budget, and would consider the proposal for greater detailing of its annual report on the execution of its development budget.

Replying to the Comptroller's charge that too little attention is given to work safety, the Authority "estimates that the professional know-how it has accumulated is sufficient" and it had, therefore, not found it necessary to have an outside body conduct a safety survey. The Authority also claimed that safety matters are under constant consideration and had received much attention, with an official in the head office in overall charge of work safety, and with men in charge in each port. They also deal with the subject of dangerous cargo handling, but admit that they are bound by law to reactivate the safety committee in Haifa port.

Knit firm in trouble

By MOSHE ATER
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

THE world-wide slump in man-made fibres is also affecting Israel industry. This is seen as the prime cause of the present difficulties at Ceil Knits. The company's operations have been reduced to part work. The firm is facing financial disaster, and a court action has been brought against it by Mr. Yitzhak Leventer, its general manager and leader of the minority shareholders, who are requesting its liquidation.

Up to a short time ago, Ceil Knits was considered a show-piece of Israel's textile industry, and one of the few ventures successfully carried out in the wake of the 1968 Jerusalem Conference. It was established by a group of investors controlling the South African Desiree fibre concern and another foreign group led by Mr. Leventer, himself an old hand in promoting the Israel textile industry. Until 1969 he served as general manager of Dimona Fibres and Yeruham Textiles.

U.S. loan

Ceil's modern Ashkelon factory includes yarn texturing, knitting, dyeing and finishing departments. The plant was designed to carry out all stages necessary to turn raw yarn into highly styled, coloured polyester knitted fabric. The plant employs over 500 workers, including several Arabs from the Gaza Strip.

Up to end of 1971, investment in fixed assets amounted to IL28m., of which the share capital provided IL17m. with the rest financed by a capital grant and a loan from the Industrial Development Bank. Sales amounted to about IL60m. in 1971 — the first full year of operation — including approximately 68m. in exports, mostly to the U.S.

In 1971 the company reached a break-even point, though it suffered a heavy loss due to the dollar depreciation and the appreciation of the DM, due to its liabilities on ac-



count of machinery purchased from Germany. Its close links with the German concern Glanzstoff AG — which supplies it with the polyester yarn and also with technical know-how — have paved its way during its initial stages. But the dependence on Glanzstoff — which is also a supplier of Desiree — eventually led to the present crisis.

Ceil's rapid expansion of turnover was accompanied by rising financial involvement, and a growing shortage of capital. Marketing setbacks added to its financial strain. In a number of cases, customers complained of late delivery or faulty quality, and refused to pay for the products they ordered.

Chemical fibre

In Europe it is now felt that about 25 per cent of existing chemical fibre capacity is excessive. The situation is further aggravated by the continuing expansion of the Italian share in this production and by the stiff competition being presented by the Japanese. In Britain ICI has announced substantial dismissals in its fibre division. In Germany secret marketing arrangements between leading producers — including Glanzstoff — have been upset by a recent decision of the Federal Cartel Court to impose heavy fines on them for illegal practices.

In such circumstances a new company must command considerable resources in order to be able to compete. At the end of 1971, Ceil's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by IL3.6m.

Glanzstoff was, of course, interested in helping Ceil overcome

these difficulties in order to keep it as a steady customer. It is therefore small wonder that it obliged by granting its supplier's credit to the tune of \$1m. (which seems to have been increased recently). However, it secured itself by getting a collateral cession of some Ceil shareholder rights, enabling it to vote in their stead in certain circumstances. Two Glanzstoff officers were also co-opted to the Ceil management. At the same time, negotiations developed — probably due to the strain and the setbacks — between Mr. Leventer, Ceil's general manager, and Mr. Aaron Searl, the company's chairman and head of the Desiree majority group.

This internal tension came to a head two months ago, when Mr. Searl, with the help of votes held by Glanzstoff, carried out a number of changes in the company's articles, capital structure and board of directors. They dismissed Mr. Leventer and appointed a new general manager in his place. The legality of this move is hotly contested by the board and the general meeting could not overrule the validity of agreements which secure his group 50 per cent of the votes (though it holds 35 per cent of the share capital).

The company is said to be losing IL100,000 a day, currently, and both its bankers and its work committee are reportedly pressing for some out-of-court compromise. The Industrial Development Bank is also believed to be acting as a peacemaker. Several meetings took place last week in which representatives of Glanzstoff have participated. It is now hoped that a solution can be found to the present crisis.



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Father must support illegitimate child

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals Before Justices Landau, Mazy and Kister.

Dr. A. B. Appellant, v. C. D., Respondent (C.A. 684/71)

LAW REPORT

Edited by Doris Lankein

FATHER'S ATTEMPT TO GET UNMARRIED MOTHER TO SUPPORT THEIR CHILD FOILED

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Jerusalem District Court delivered on November 23, 1971 (in C.C. 517/71).

An action for maintenance was brought against the appellant in the District Court by his and the respondent's son. The appellant, a married man, sought to have a third party notice sent to the respondent, who is not married to him, claiming that she had agreed that if a child were born in consequence of their relationship she would undertake to support it on her own and he would not be required to admit his paternity.

The District Court dismissed the application on the grounds that an agreement concerning the conduct of illicit sexual relations is not enforceable in the eyes of the law and the courts.

In the appeal against this decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. I. Rozovsky appeared for the appellant and Mr. Raveh for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Kister, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, curbing noted that while he agreed with the District Court that an agreement concerning illicit sexual relations is not enforceable in the eyes of the law, he did not think that the invalidation of any such purported agreement necessarily invalidated the maintenance of a child born from an illicit relationship of this nature.

While, therefore, he agreed with the District Court's final conclusion that the appellant's application for a third party notice to be sent to the respondent should be dismissed, he had reached this conclusion by a different line of reasoning from that of the District Court.

In explaining his viewpoint Justice Kister pointed out that the obligation of a father to support a child born out of wedlock is no less than that of maintaining a child born in wedlock. But the child's mother, he contended, is also liable for his maintenance, either by virtue of the Jewish Law rule of "charity," or by virtue of section 3 of the Family Law Amendment (Maintenance) Law, 1959 (in accordance with which, incidentally, he added in parenthesis, it would be possible, in certain circumstances, to make it incumbent upon the appellant's wife to pay maintenance to his child born of an illicit relationship).

In the event, Justice Kister went on to explain, that several people, all liable for the maintenance of a child, are sued for such maintenance, then the courts will divide the burden amongst them at its discretion or, if it seems fit, may place the burden solely upon one of them — in which event he would be entitled to send third party notices to the others, and be indemnified by them.

There may, however, Justice Kister continued, be an agreement between the persons liable for the maintenance of a child as to how this liability should be divided. The appellant had maintained that such an agreement existed between him and the respondent (placing the liability solely on the respondent) and had argued that there was no need for consideration in the case of an agreement of such a nature. He (Justice Kister) could, however, not accept this latter contention, as, in contradistinction to the case of the guarantor (whom the appellant had equated with persons liable for maintenance to a child), a person who has undertaken, without consideration, to pay maintenance to a child in place of its father, or mother, cannot afterwards be sued by that parent to fulfil his undertaking. On the contrary, such an undertaking is of the nature of a gift, and in accordance with section 5 of the Gift Law, 1968, an undertaking to make a gift may be retracted in certain circumstances.

The appellant, held Justice Kister, had made no mention whatsoever in the third party notice which he had sought to send, of any consideration given by him in return for the respondent's purported undertaking to bear the full burden of maintaining any child which might be born from their relationship. Nor had he given sufficient particulars to justify troubling a third party. For these reasons his appeal should be dismissed.

In the event, however, that he should attempt once more to send a third party notice to the respondent, giving more particulars, he would do well to weigh up carefully whether he had a real and honest cause of action for indemnity, and should state clearly where and how this cause of action arose.

In conclusion, Justice Kister noted that an agreement between parents to the effect that their child would not be recognized by the father has no validity as parents are not entitled to deny a child's right to determine who his father is. Appeal dismissed with IL500 costs. Judgment given on April 24, 1972.

Readers' letters

Vietnam CRACK IN APATHY?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. — As concerned Americans, we would like to thank you for your coverage of the recent escalation of events in Southeast Asia.

We would like to inform you that a 24-hour vigil and fast, in memory of those who died as a result of this and past escalation, will be held in Independence Park in Jerusalem on the evening of May 3, at 8:00 p.m. and on May 4 all day.

We would also like to thank the Jerusalem police for their courtesy in issuing a 24-hour permit for the use of the park.

MARIE H. LEVIN and STEVE REUBEN
May 14th Vietnam Peace Action Committee

Jerusalem, April 27.

ARK OF THE LAW FROM LEGHORN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir. — The beautiful wooden carved Ark Kodesh shown in The Post Magazine of February 28 being repaired by Mr. David Wasserman was not brought from Leghorn, Italy through the efforts of Dr. U. Nahon of Jerusalem.

The Ark Kodesh stood in a niche of the Synagogue of Leghorn for at least 300 years. Popular tradition has it that it was brought to Leghorn by Jewish refugees some 350 years ago.

M. HELLNER
Jerusalem, March 2.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. — Even if we ignore for the moment that one of the basic assumptions — that of personal representation — is totally lacking from our system, with unfortunate consequences as regards the membership of the Knesset, as long as this country professes to be a democracy rather than a dictatorship, it must behave like a democracy.

Unfortunately recent years we have seen show too many examples of the truth of the old adage "power corrupts — absolute power corrupts absolutely." Yet there comes a point where even the apparent apathy of the Israeli public must crack — and to my mind that point is reached when the ruling power attempts to downgrade what little we have of democratic institutions.

Just as the President is representative of the State — and must be selected with that in mind, so the Speaker of the Knesset is the representative of the supreme democratic institution and undoubtedly the calibre of the institution will be measured by its representative. Unfortunately as it may be, the appointment of a Cabinet Minister or a Histadrut functionary as a means of paying a political debt or removing a political obstacle is more acceptable than can be the appointment for similar reasons of the Knesset Speaker — and *ex-officio* Deputy President of the State. The practice can easily be forgiven if the man concerned is both competent and of the stature that the posi-

tion requires. Yet in the case of the candidate chosen by the Alignment this morning, we are confronted with a situation that is totally unprecedented. Not only is he being proposed for the job because the party concerned sees it as a good means of removing him from an arena where he has apparently proved his incompetence, but he, perhaps alone among political "leaders" in Israel, has actually gone on public record as a violent critic of one of the main organs of free thought — the Press — which is also essential to a true democracy. These hardly seem proper qualifications for a position which more than any other demands objectivity and an understanding of the necessity for free thought, even if this is sometimes to the detriment of his own party.

If the Labour Front has any interest, which is fast becoming doubtful, in preserving any of the trappings of democracy in Israel, it would be well advised to withdraw the decision that now compels those that saw Mr. Yeshayahu as not the best candidate for the job, to vote for him in the Knesset next week, thereby demonstrating the absolute arrogance that goes with absolute power.

Ramat Gan, April 26. L. YUVAL

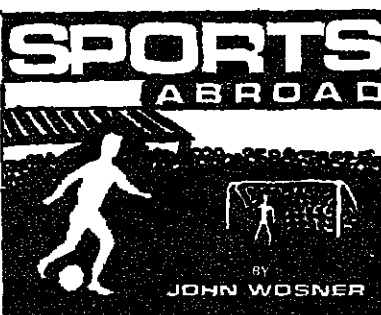
England blitzed

ENGLAND crashed to a 3-1 defeat at the hands of West Germany on Saturday night at Wembley in the first leg of their European Championship quarter-finals. England who needed to win the game by at least three clear goals were completely played out of the game in the first half and went to the dressing rooms at half-time 1-0 down through a goal by Jonas in the 28th minute. In the second half England came more into the picture mainly because the Germans fell back in defence. In the 77th minute Francis Lee equalized but Moore brought down Seid in the penalty area and Netser scored from the spot.

Two minutes before the end Muller made it 3-1 and so virtually ended England's hopes of reaching the semi-finals. In the other games Italy, the holders, were held to a 0-0 draw in Milan by Belgium; Rumania drew 1-1 with Hungary in Budapest and Russia drew 0-0 with Yugoslavia in Belgrade. The second legs are due to be played on Saturday and Sunday May 13 and 14.

BASKETBALL

WILT Chamberlain went to the basket and Happy Hairston led a runaway third quarter as the Los Angeles Lakers coasted past New York Knicks 106-92 Sunday to square their National Basketball Association Championship playoff series at one victory apiece.



SPORTS ABROAD
BY JOHN WOSNER

HOCKEY

ACE Bailey's goal with just 2:16 left to play erased a frantic New York Rangers comeback and gave the Boston Bruins a 6-5 victory over the Rangers Sunday in the opening game of their National Hockey League Stanley Cup Championship.

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- FURNISHED ROOMS near Kikar Dizengoff

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KIBBUTZ FESTIVAL

NIHUHEI HATZIR 72
Thurs., May 11

Half Municipal Theatre
8:00 P.M.
Sat. May 13, at 8.30

After the performance a PUBLIC DISCUSSION will be held, chaired by the author and playwright ISRAEL ELIASH

Prof. Adl Zenuch
Jedid Collier, Director
Amnon Meislin, Actor
Michael Handelsia, Critic

Tickets at agencies and at the box office on the evening of the performance.

"FAIR EXHIBITION" daily until May 15, 1972 10-1, 4-6 Friday, 10-5 Transportation: bus 13. Parking guaranteed

DAVID GREENSTEIN Architect

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Tel. 065-55425/6

TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY

announces the postponement of the SPECIAL CONVOCATION conferring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Honoris Causa upon Dr. Igo Ornstein

which was to have taken place today, Tuesday, May 2, 1972 at 8.00 p.m. at the Fastlicht Auditorium, Mexico Building, the Ramat Aviv Campus,

due to Dr. Ornstein's inability to come to Israel. Tel Aviv University expresses its apologies to all those who received invitations.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS & CANADIANS IN ISRAEL

HAIFA BRANCH

TONIGHT 8.30 P.M.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

at the Moadon Haaleh, 124 Sderot Haasaf, Haifa

FOLLOWED BY A SYMPOSIUM — "A.A.C.I. NEW OR RENEWED"

Panel: MRS. STEFANIE BERNSTEIN; MRS. MARCIA FRIEDMAN

DR. EUGENE WEINER

Moderator: RABBI C. SIEGAL

For further details concerning A.A.C.I. please contact Yisrael (Zag) M. Loh, Executive Secretary, Tel. 04-87149

P.S.: Remember the APPOINTMENT SYSTEM for Consulting as of May 1

INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

OLIM: ACCOUNTANTS — AUDITORS COURSES

in English — May 2, 1972

Examination for the AUDITORS COUNCIL'S Licence.

- Income tax and other taxes
- Other laws
- Company laws

Under the supervision of the Institute of C.P.A. in Israel. In cooperation with the Absorption Ministry.

Contact: The Institute of Administration, 10 Behov Masaryk, Jerusalem. Tel. 66350, 68883, 10 a.m.-12 noon, 5-7 p.m.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS IN ISRAEL

The Jerusalem Region invites you to a

PICNIC AT EIN FESHCHA

on Lag Ba'Omer, Tuesday, May 2, 1972

Buses will leave from the Moadon Haaleh, 9 Rehov Alkalah, Jerusalem at 1 p.m. sharp. (Anticipated time of return 5.30 p.m.). Bring a box lunch. There is a kiosk at Ein Feshcha. Member and guest tickets available at AACI. Tel. 56932, Jerusalem.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

ABU GHOSH — KIRYAT YEARIM

Saturday, May 6 and 13 1972, Megiddo-Ein Hashofet at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, May 10, Tel Aviv "Dekel Hall" at 8.30 p.m.

J.S. BACH
Capata No. 70 "Wachet, betet, seid bercht"
Concerto for Oboe and Orchestra (only at Megiddo-Ein Hashofet)
Capata No. 147 "Ers und Mund und Tat und Leben"
Baryte Oratorio
Monday, May 15, Jerusalem "Khan" at 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday, May 16, Tel Aviv, Beit Hlistadrut Hamorim, Rehov Ben Barak, at 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, May 20, Megiddo-Ein Hashofet at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

SCHUMANN SCHUETZ JANACEK

Soleists: ANAT BRESTER — Soprano
HANAE SUR — Mezzo Soprano
MARGIT NEUBAUER — Alto
FERD. KELLER — Tenor
MICHAEL SCHOPPER — Baritone

SEKADAR SEAZAR — Oboe
RICHARD ZICKLER — Trumpet
RABEEL KIRSTEIN-COHEN — Organ

THE ISRAEL TROMBONE QUARTET

THE FESTIVAL CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA

Conductor: SIGI STADERMANN

For tickets and transportation apply: Tel Aviv, Union, 118 Dizengoff, Kastel, 188 Ibn Gvirol; Jerusalem, 'Cahana, Le'an Ha'erev; Haifa, Gerber, Sderot Haasaf. Transportation from Tel Aviv and Haifa assured.

Visitors to Megiddo-Ein Hashofet are kindly asked not to enter the Kibbutz. Meals and refreshments available at kiosk near the Concert Hall.

STUTTGARTER KAMMERORCHESTER

Conductor: KARL MUNCHINGER

Programme:
JOH. S. BACH — Brandenburg Concerto No. 3
WIVALDI — Concerto Grosso 3, No. 11
MOZART — Divertimento No. 17

ONLY 5 CONCERTS IN ISRAEL

May 10, Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium 8.30 p.m.
May 12, Jerusalem, Binyanei Ha'ozma 8.30 p.m.
May 14, Ayalot Hashachar, Yad Lebanim 8.30 p.m.
May 16, Rehovot, Weizmann Institute 8.30 p.m.
May 19, Haifa, Arnon Theatre 8.00 p.m.

Tickets: TEL AVIV: Union • JERUSALEM: 'Cahana • HAIFA: Nova, 'Gerber

★ Impresario: W.H. ROBERT ★

Inbal Dance Theatre

Jerusalem, "Khan"
— Chamber Programme, — tomorrow, May 3 at 8.30
Tel Aviv, "Beit Arlosorov" — Thurs., May 4 at 8.30
(Ohe),
Tel Aviv, "Beit Arlosorov" — Tues., May 9 at 8.30
(Ohe),
Jerusalem, "Khan", — Wed., May 10 at 8.30
— Chamber Programme.

TICKETS AT AGENCIES

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

GALA CONCERT

LEONARD BERNSTEIN

conducting

"DAS LIED VON DER ERDE"

by MAHLER

with

CHRISTA LUDWIG, Mezzo Soprano
RENE KOLLO, Tenor

Programme includes
BERNSTEIN, Three Meditations from a Mass.
TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium
Wednesday, May 17, 1972, 8.30 p.m.

Sale of tickets begins on Wednesday, May 3, 1972, at the Mann Auditorium Box Office, daily 10-1, 4-6.
First two days reserved for L.P.O. subscribers.

The performance will be filmed by "Unitel" Co. for their series "Bernstein conducts Mahler".

TECHNION — ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

GRADUATION CEREMONY

The public is cordially invited to attend the graduation ceremony of the class of 1971 which will take place today, Lag B'Omer, May 2, 1972, at 6 p.m. at the Sherman Forum, Technion City.

The guest of honour will be:
Mr. SHIMON PERES
Minister of Transport and Communications

Iriyat Tel Aviv-Yafo

announces a vacancy for:
Director of the Dept. of Elementary Education in the Education Division

Grade: Aleph of the Academic's scale or Yud-Het of the Unified scale (Public Tender No. Mem-Het/1407)

Further particulars concerning the above tenders have been posted on the bulletin boards in the Municipality's Personnel Department, Municipal Bldg., Kikar Maichel Yisrael, and at Municipal Information Bureaus.

Applications on "Applicant for Vacant Position Questionnaire" with curriculum vitae and qualifying certificates enclosed, should be submitted to the Personnel Department in a sealed envelope marked with the tender number.

Questionnaire forms may be obtained in person or by post from the Personnel Department, or at Municipal Information Bureaus.

Applications without the required certificates will not be considered. The final date for submitting applications is April 14, 1972.

YEROSHUA EABINOWITZ
Mayor

FRIENDS OF TEL AVIV-YAFO HOSPITALS

RECITAL

Daniel Barenboim

in a Chopin programme

Tel Aviv, Hechal Hatarbut, May 3, 1972 at 8.30 p.m.

Sale of a limited number of tickets will take place at the Hechal Hatarbut box office from 4-6 p.m. and 7-8.30 p.m.

Proceeds to be used for the purchase of essential equipment for the Government Municipal hospitals in Tel Aviv.

TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY

announces the postponement of the SPECIAL CONVOCATION conferring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Honoris Causa upon Dr. Igo Ornstein

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CABINET LOOKS TO NEW CORPORATIONS BILL

(Continued from page one)

They were tabling a discussion of the implications of the Wilton Report on the agenda of Sunday's weekly meeting. The topic would therefore come up on Sunday, in any case. The Ministers were simply bypassed, as a result of Premier Meir's initiative in tabling the matter.

Mrs. Meir asked Justice Minister Z. Dinstein to present a draft of conclusions for the Cabinet's consideration, on the Wilton Report and its implications. After this had been circulated, the Premier proposed the draft be polished by an ad hoc sub-committee, which retired for about an hour, and then returned the draft to the full Cabinet, which passed it by a very large majority (see text). Two Ministers only had reservations, on two points, not of major importance.

Justice Minister Shapir was chairman of the ad hoc sub-committee, whose other members were Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, Agriculture and Development Minister Haim Gvati, Health Minister Victor Shemtov, Religious Affairs Minister Zerah Warhaftig, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol and Minister without Portfolio Yisrael Galili.

In its conclusions, the Cabinet took note of Attorney-General Meir Shamgar's announcement that he had handed material over to the police, and had asked the police to launch enquiries into the matter of the Bloomfield papers about oil drilling equipment which former Netivei Neft Manager Mordechai Friedman had bought and sold, and into the matter of irregular foreign currency transactions he allegedly conducted. (The Wilton Report had suggested that both these affairs be probed further.)

Mr. Shamgar, at a press conference on Sunday, declined to discuss the material which the police were using as a basis for its enquiries. He would not be drawn by a question as to whether Deputy Finance Minister Zvi Dinstein's retroactive

conclusions, the unwarranted personal attacks against Dr. Dinstein. Two Ministers felt this phrase was out of place and wanted to delete it from the conclusions, but were outvoted. It was not clear whether the attacks referred to were those made before, during, or after the Wilton inquiry. A well-informed Cabinet source told *The Post* that the Ministers in the sub-committee had a deliberate purpose in inserting the majority and the minority reports on Dr. Dinstein. While they wished to exonerate him from the "grave allegations" about his "integrity," they felt there was room for Mr. Zorea's concern.

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ogist. The conclusions praised "public sensitivity" over the need for control, and assured that the way lay open for every citizen to complain, even if not personally affected.

One Cabinet Minister assured *The Post*, that press reports claiming that the Cabinet had started discussing Netivei Neft a fortnight ago, was asked to interrupt it by the Premier, and resumed it on Sunday, were totally incorrect. The Cabinet had only time for a brief glance at the Wilton Report a fortnight ago, the Minister said, so the reaction consisted of a few non-committal comments — mainly on the majority's exoneration of Mr. Friedman.

Awareness of the shortcomings in the Report "dawned on" a number of Ministers as they studied it during the week that followed, *The Post* was told. A number of them expected the Justice Minister to put the Report on the Cabinet agenda a week last Sunday. When he failed to do so, and the public and press outcry grew, some Ministers decided to put pressure on Premier Meir by announcing intent to table it.

Health Minister Victor Shemtov was the first to table the matter. "I felt it my elementary duty to do so," he told *The Post*. "I believe my action was instrumental in producing the Cabinet's conclusions, as approved virtually unanimously, and which satisfy me. Had we been told, 10 days ago, that the Cabinet would take up the matter at some early date in the future, there would have been no intense pressure to rush the matter through last Sunday."

Acting Cabinet Secretary Dr. Michael Nir told the press that apart from Justice Minister Shapir's set of recommendations, Mr. Shemtov had also presented a draft. This was not discussed, Dr. Nir said.

Since the Shemtov draft had been drawn up before Mr. Friedman's resignation, it contained a number of out of date elements. Mr. Shemtov's draft called for Mr. Friedman's resignation, and asserted that the Wilton majority's findings left the resignation inevitable, despite the fact that its recommendations held otherwise.

Mr. Shemtov told *The Post* that all the main elements in his original draft, had been embodied in the Cabinet's conclusions.

Before the Cabinet voted on its conclusions, Attorney-General Shamgar explained the draft of the State Corporations Law, which is currently circulating around Government departments, economic and financial institutions, and which the Ministers of Finance and Justice see as the solution to the lacuna in public enterprise administration.

Authority — a department of the Treasury — was devoid of all statutory powers, he said. The legal status of a State Corporation today was no different from that of any private company. Directors of State Corporations were committing no crime if they flouted Government instructions.

Since 1969, the Moses Report, and subsequently the Barak Report, had called for a new statutory framework controlling all 143 State Corporations, in the form of a State Corporations Authority with teeth. These recommendations were embodied in the present draft now being circulated, which would be tabled

in the Cabinet by the end of this month, he said.

According to the draft, the State Corporations Authority would serve as a watchdog at every stage of a Corporation's existence, requiring a sheaf of regular financial reports, and minutes of meetings of boards, to be widely distributed.

In order to prevent State Corporations from sweeping things under the carpet, they would be obliged to air suspected misdemeanours of directors and senior officials not only in the board of directors, but also to refer them to the Authority and to the Attorney-General, he said. Mr. Shamgar added that directors of Corporations would be obliged to inform the board of any personal commercial involvements in contracts assumed by the Corporation. If such contracts were not approved subsequently by the Minister responsible for that Corporation, they would have no legal validity. Responsible Ministers would have the power to suspend directors of Corporations against whom criminal files had been opened (as they have for civil servants).

(It will be recalled that the Government refused to suspend Mr. Friedman, as a matter of Knesset record, while the police were investigating charges against him some months ago.)

Because the new law would take several months to get through the Knesset, Mr. Shamgar said, its key provision would be made binding forthwith on the State Corporations, through an interim arrangement — by amending their articles of association.

Mr. Shamgar told the press that the idea of this interim arrangement was decided upon after the Wilton Report, to avoid any protracted delay. Although the idea of a new State Corporations Law had been promoted long before the Netivei Neft affair, the affair accelerated the Government's handling of the legislation, he said.

Following is the official text of the Cabinet decision regarding the Wilton Enquiry:

1. After the discussion held by the Government of the report of the Commission of Enquiry headed by Supreme Court Justice Dr. A. Wilton, and of which the members were Aluf (Res.) M. Zorea and Mr. A. Kadir, the Cabinet resolved as follows:

(A) Proper administration, integrity and effective auditing constitute the moral basis of all good government. The qualities of integrity, the ability to conduct proper administration, the willingness to submit to auditing and to comply with its conclusions, are indispensable qualities of all public servants, whether in the Civil Service or in the government corporations. The Government takes note of the fact that the Ministers of Justice and Finance have expressed the view that there is a need to ensure in a special law the proper administration of the government corporations and constant supervision by the Government Corporations Authority.

In the wake of the report of the committee of experts headed by Prof. A. Barak of the Faculty of Law at the Hebrew University, a great many discussions have been held, as a result of which, on April 18, 1972, the (fourth) draft of the Government Corporations Bill was circulated among the Ministers.

The Government took note of the statement of the Minister of Justice, that he will table a Government Corporations Bill in the Cabinet by the end of May, 1972.

(B) The Government takes note of the statement by the Ministers of Finance and Justice that until the Government Corporations Act is passed by the Knesset, additional instructions will be introduced — where required — to the regulations for the establishment of government corporations, to further ensure proper administration and effective supervision of the said corporations.

(C) The Commission of Enquiry considered the question of the continuation of Mr. Mordechai Friedman's incumbency in the post of Director-General of Netivei Neft Ltd.

In view of the fact that Mr. Friedman has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted, the Cabinet sees no need to discuss this matter.

(D) The cabinet took note of the statement of the Attorney-General that he has initiated investigations in connection with the matter which arose out of the documents sent by Mr. Bloomfield from Canada and submitted to the Commission of Enquiry, and also in connection with matters related to foreign currency, which were mentioned in the report.

(E) The Cabinet takes due note of the conclusion of the Commission of Enquiry in Article (A) of the summing up, as follows:

"(A) Throughout our enquiry we have found no basis for the grave allegations levelled against the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr. Z. Dinstein. We found that he had been at fault in failing to lay down clear guidelines on the reports which Netivei Neft should submit to the Government Corporations Authority. But

that is only an administrative fault. The allegations made against him in the memorandum of Dr. Neev dealt with integrity, and were entirely without foundation."

The Cabinet also studied the dissenting view of Aluf (Res.) Zorea on the matter, as follows:

"25. I am disturbed by the lack of appropriate supervision on the part of Dr. Dinstein of the matter in which 'Contant' was liquidated, and with the fact that by his own action, he thereby defeated his purpose of 'qualifying' Netivei Neft as not making any recommendation on the basis of this view of mine."

The Cabinet believes that the minority view does not detract from the conclusion reached by the majority on this article.

The Cabinet regrets the unwarranted personal attacks made against the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr. Z. Dinstein.

(F) The public in Israel has always evinced a great deal of sensitivity on the need for comprehensive and detailed supervision of operations carried out by the Government and public bodies. As a result of the expansion of the organs of supervision and their competence, it has in effect become possible for any citizen to complain about any irregularity, even if he is not personally wronged. The Cabinet views with favour the expansion of the supervisory organs and their effectiveness.

(G) Nobody in our society questions the view that discussion and criticism of a document such as the report of a commission of enquiry is legitimate. It is highly regrettable, however, that on this occasion, the criticism was accompanied by aspersions cast upon the members of the Commission, including aspersions cast upon the constitutional institution of the commission of enquiry, and upon the members of the Commission.

The Cabinet voices regret at such manifestations.

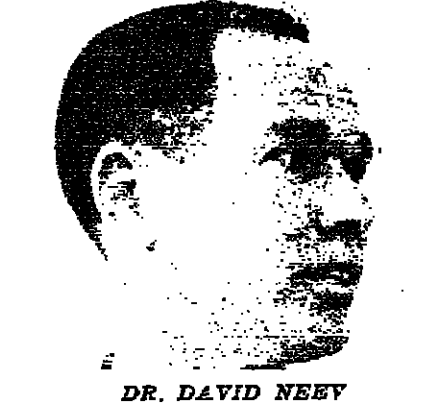
(H) The Cabinet wishes to express its gratitude and appreciation to the members of the Commission of Enquiry for their work on the commission of enquiry.



JUSTICE MINISTER SHAPIRO



DR. ZVI DINSTEIN



DR. DAVID NEEV



ATTORNEY-GENERAL SHAMGAR

authorization of the foreign currency transaction was also probed. Mr. Shamgar said he had submitted the relevant material to the police before the Cabinet meeting but did not make it clear when. According to one version, the Attorney-General was convinced, some days before the Justice Minister, that a police inquiry must be launched in the wake of the Wilton Report.

In its conclusions, the Cabinet used carefully worded language concerning Dr. Dinstein. While "addressing its attention to the view of the majority on the Wilton Commission, blaming the Treasury's oversight for nothing more than administrative oversight," the Cabinet said it had also considered the minority view which talked of Dr. Dinstein's "unsatisfactory supervision" which had frustrated the Deputy Minister's own intentions. The Cabinet felt the majority recommendation was in no way impaired by the minority view, although it did not state in plain language that it approved any part of the majority recommendations. The Cabinet regretted, in its con-

clusions, the unwarranted personal attacks against Dr. Dinstein. Two Ministers felt this phrase was out of place and wanted to delete it from the conclusions, but were outvoted. It was not clear whether the attacks referred to were those made before, during, or after the Wilton inquiry. A well-informed Cabinet source told *The Post* that the Ministers in the sub-committee had a deliberate purpose in inserting the majority and the minority reports on Dr. Dinstein. While they wished to exonerate him from the "grave allegations" about his "integrity," they felt there was room for Mr. Zorea's concern.

'Protest strike' at Jerusalem Religious Council

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A two-hour "protest strike" broke out at the Jerusalem Religious Council at midday yesterday. The protest was against an interview which the new Chairman of the Religious Council, Mr. Yehoshua Baruchi, gave to "Yedioth Aharonot" last week. The strikers claimed that the Chairman had publicly voiced his lack of confidence in other officials of the Council.

Mr. Baruchi had told his interviewer, veteran Jerusalem journalist Menahem Barash, that he had changed the locks on the Council's mailboxes and himself personally distributed incoming mail since he discovered that letters were being intercepted and opened, mainly by his Deputy Chairman, Mr. Baruchi said that he would continue deferring the mail himself until he found a secretary he could trust.

He said the interrogation of letters was part of the system which he had inherited. He agreed with the interviewer that the two religious Deputy Chairmen (the two representing the religious parties — Aguda and Poalei Aguda) had protested to him about the new mail arrangement. He was determined to oppose them, however, and to root out the sixth ideas and unacceptable practices which have characterized the Capital's Religious Council for so long, he said.

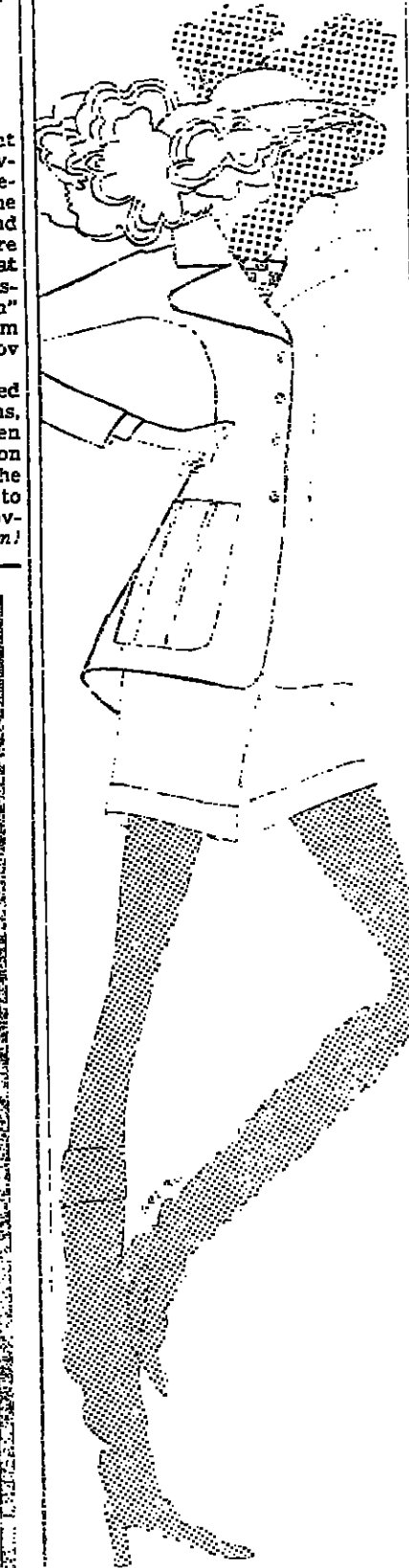
Mr. Baruchi told *The Post* last night that he had been informed of the strike ten minutes before it broke out. When he walked through the Council's offices during the strike to see its effect, he found that "those I always see at work were working; and in those offices where people are usually absent — they were absent then too." Two handwritten notices pinned on two doors were the only indications that the strike was in progress; an untrained eye would have missed it completely, Mr. Baruchi said. (The strike, scheduled from noon to two o'clock, was after the hours assigned for receiving the public.)

Students demand Neft affair be kept open

The Hebrew University's Student Union on Sunday called on the Government not to let Friedman's resignation close the books on the Netivei Neft affair. The demand was contained in letters which were personally handed to Ministers at the Knesset by Student Union president Dror Zeigerman, "Pi Ha'tot" (the student paper) editor Avraham Gal, and student activist Ya'acov Barnal.

In the letter, the students asked the Government several questions, including whether it planned to open criminal proceedings in connection with the affair and whether the Government made it a practice to accept private contributions for Government offices.

TOURISTS!!

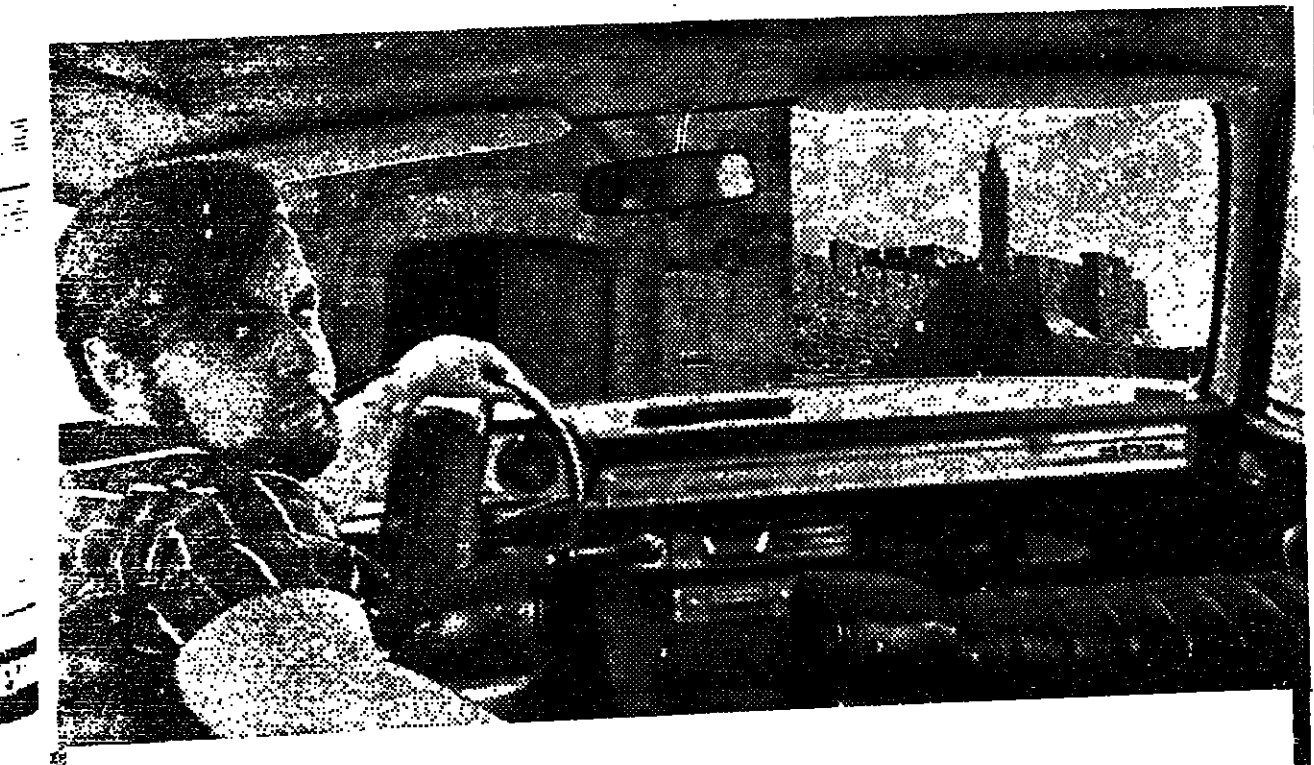


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May Day—mostly uneventful

Jerusalem Post Staff
 May Day was observed in cities, towns and kibbutzim throughout Israel yesterday by rallies and demonstrations sponsored by the Histadrut and various left-wing organizations. Except for Jerusalem (see Panther story this page), the day passed uneventfully, with only minor incidents reported.

In Tel Aviv, some 1,500 demonstrators — mostly members of Maki, Hashomer Hatzair, Siah and the Leftist Alliance — marched up Dizengoff to the Circle. The marchers were constantly booed and heckled by sidewalk spectators, and the police at times had their hands full in preventing groups of teen-agers from attacking the marchers.

When they reached the corner of Dizengoff and Fishman streets, the marchers squatted in the middle of the road, but were quickly moved on by the police.

At Dizengoff Circle, Maki leader Shmuel Mikunis, M.K.E., told a crowd of some 1,000 persons that the workers of Israel would not agree to the renewal of the existing collective labour agreements, "as the cost of living goes up and up."

Many Tel Avivians, for whom May Day only meant a day off from work, headed for the beaches, despite the black flags put up by the lifeguards to warn bathers away from the stormy sea.

Yesterday was not an official school holiday, but teachers in many schools had the option to stay away, as did the children — provided they brought written permission from their parents. Many city children took advantage of the option

to start making preparations for the kindling of bonfires on the eve of Lag Ba'Omer last night. (See Lag Ba'Omer, this page.)

Otherwise May Day was mainly marked by inconvenience to consumers, as Histadrut supermarkets and Tnuva dairies closed down. Also closed were many offices, banks, bakeries and all post office branches.

In other organized events, Histadrut Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon said at a rally in Safed that it was totally unacceptable that "in the year 1972 — when the state budget reaches a figure of IL76,500m. — there are children in this country who don't have a bed of their own to sleep in." He called for an intensified struggle for social justice and mass immigration.

In his annual May Day radio broadcast, Mr. Ben-Aharon said the labour movement must "purify Israeli society and return to its tradition of integrity in thought and deed." Mr. Ben-Aharon called on organized labour to "open your hearts to the new immigrants," and urged integration of youth in deciding on the country's future. He registered Israel labour's solidarity with all Jews suffering imprisonment and detention throughout the Diaspora, and its identification with the struggle of freedom-loving peoples the world over against totalitarian regimes.

Explaining why it had been decided not to work this May Day, after four years of volunteering for border outposts, Mr. Ben-Aharon said that the relative quiet along the cease-fire lines enables the labour movement to celebrate "its special holiday."

Blue and white — not red

Opposition Knesset factions meet in May 1 protest

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Gahal yesterday decided to abstain in the Knesset vote for a new Speaker to succeed the late Reuven Barkat. The N.R.P., at a caucus held at the same time, decided to grant freedom of vote to its members on the issue. The small State List will look for its own candidate to oppose Labour Party Secretary-General Israel Yeshayahu.

These were some of the outcomes of the faction meetings held in the House yesterday to underscore the opposition parties' objections to the Labour Alignment's closure of the Knesset for plenum sessions on May 1.

Gahal held a regular weekly caucus meeting and discussed the implications of the Cabinet decision on the Witkon Report, as well as the coming elections for Knesset Speaker.

BUREAUS OPEN

The N.R.P. and State List caucuses also met and discussed the week's agenda. The two Aguda factions, I.L.P. and the Free Centre kept their bureaux open for consultations.

During the day, two committees with non-Alignment chairmen, the Education Committee, and a joint subcommittee on modular coordination in the building trade, held regular meetings.

Outside the House, on "Demonstration Hill," close to 100 young Russian immigrants gathered to voice their dislike of May Day and everything else which reminded them of red flags, international workers' solidarity, and the Soviet Union. The demonstrators were



Some of the Russian students who demonstrated outside the Knesset yesterday. The Hebrew sign reads: "May Day is not our holiday; the red flag is not our flag." (Israeli)

college students and high school pupils. They carried placards saying: "Blue and white are our colour — not red!"

Health Minister Victor Shemtov, speaking in Jerusalem, deplored the wave of "chauvinism" sweeping this region, both among Israel's Arab neighbours and "among certain circles in this country." He called for peace in the region — "with territorial compromises."

Mr. Otto Kersten, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), told a labour rally in Nazareth that the big powers should avoid intervening in the Israel-Arab conflict and should "send tractors instead of tanks" to the region.

Mr. Kersten has declared that peace will come to the Middle East once Arab states recognize Israel's right to peace and to secure and defensible borders. "I say this to everyone, including my Arab friends," the 43-year-old leader of the 50 million-strong ICFTU said to the gathering of Histadrut leaders who welcomed him on this May Day visit to Israel.

'May Fools' Day in Haifa

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — Technion students celebrated April Fool's Day on May Day, and led many Haifa and Tiberias residents down the garden paths. A student's spokesman explained that they had postponed April Fool's Day because the date had fallen on Sabbath this year.

The branches of many banks were plastered with notices "announcing" that they would be closed, pending the "fixing of a new rate of exchange." Outside the banks, potential clients speculated on how large the devaluation would be, with estimates ranging from IL7 to IL12 to the dollar.

The students also posted notices, allegedly on behalf of the Labour Party, announcing a new scheme for cheap housing (four rooms — IL38,000) for young couples, but only for party members with at least two years' seniority in the party. Dozens of young people turned up to register.

The students also posted caricatures of the Labour Party's candidate for Knesset Speaker, Mr. Israel Yeshayahu, fashioned after "Smiley."

In Tiberias, the students posted notices announcing the discovery of a gold mine, which "will liberate residents from municipal rates and assure free higher education for all." To make the news more realistic, the students scattered brass shavings in the area, between the Lido and the U.N. building on the shores of Lake Kinneret, causing a near "gold rush."

Rain prevents Meron ceremony on Lag Ba'Omer

Drenching rains last night at Mount Hermon, in Upper Galilee, caused the traditional Lag Ba'Omer Eve festivities there to be called off — but not before some 20,000 of the 100,000 expected had gathered the night of the quagmire-like site had a rough time of it, and most folded their tents and returned home disappointed.

In Jerusalem, Lag Ba'Omer bonfires burned brightly last night, particularly in the Mea Shearim quarter. Shortly after 8.30 p.m. Natorei Karta leader Rabbi Amram Blau, surrounded by a large party of hazzanim, emerged from one of the gates of Mea Shearim bearing a burning torch, which he used to set alight a stack of wood 15 feet high. Rabbi Blau and his followers then joined hands and danced a slow shuffle in the light of the flames, which were kept going by youths splashing kerosene on the pyre. Elsewhere in the quarter smaller groups danced around fires as women and children looked on.

In Tel Aviv, the Fire Brigade was on full alert to see that last night's bonfires didn't get out of hand. By nightfall every empty lot in the area was alight, with many of the bonfires topped with embers. Lag Ba'Omer Eve was also lively at the Tel Aviv Rabinate where 86 couples were wed. (Lag Ba'Omer is the only day between Pessah and Shavuot on which Jews can marry.) The oldest bridegroom was a Rumanian immigrant of 78, who married a 62-year-old woman.

French businessman remanded in Paris for fraud
 TEL AVIV — A French businessman, wanted in Paris on suspicion of fraud involving seven million francs, was yesterday remanded for 15 days by order of the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

The man, Auguste Marenhol, arrived in Israel about a year and a half ago. He is currently appealing in the Supreme Court the refusal of the authorities here to grant him Israeli citizenship.

A police representative told the court that the French authorities had requested his detention, pending submission of an extradition request. (Nim)



A policeman clashes — verbally — with a young woman at yesterday's Panther demonstration in Jerusalem.

More than 30 arrested Panthers, women hold May Day protests

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A May Day demonstration in Jerusalem organized by the Black Panthers, Siah (the New Left) and Matzpen was broken up by police yesterday just as it got under way. More than 30 persons were arrested.

The demonstration had no permit, but where police in the past had merely tried to contain such illegal gatherings, they moved in forcibly yesterday in the demonstration's opening moments with mounted police and hundreds of men on foot carrying shields and batons.

As the crowd assembled in Davidka Square at 5.30 p.m., Sgan-Nitzav Avraham Turgeman, deputy Jerusalem police commander, announced over a loudspeaker from a police van that the gathering was illegal. He called upon the crowd, numbering several hundred, to disperse, and warned that force would be used. By this time, demonstrators in the centre of the square had begun chanting "police state." A water cannon truck was wheeled into the square and unleashed twin jets of water that sent the crowd scattering. Helmeted police on foot, carrying batons and shields, charged into the square. Although the crowd quickly filled again, the crowd remained passive, acting like curiosity-seekers rather than demonstrators. By 6 p.m. the Jaffa Road had resumed.

Earlier in the day there were two small demonstrations in the centre of the city. At 2 p.m. about 50 youths, mostly students from Anglo-Saxon countries, gathered in Independence Park, diagonally opposite the American Consulate on Agron Street, to protest the renewed American bombing of North Vietnam. Two North Vietnamese flags were unfurled. A spokesman said the gathering was merely a prelude to a 24-hour peace vigil in the park to begin Wednesday at 6 p.m. the anniversary eve of the shootings at

Kent State University in the U.S. At 4 p.m. a group of women staged Jerusalem's first Women's Lib demonstration in front of the Hamash-bir department store. A spokeswoman said the group had 100 members in Jerusalem, including Arab women from East Jerusalem and the territories.

"We picked May 1 to protest because it's a holiday for all workers and oppressed people, and we're doubly oppressed — as women and as workers."

Chief Rabbi Isser Yehuda Unterman yesterday took up his position as President of the Supreme Rabbinical Court. In a festive ceremony at the court room in the Western Wall compound the aged Chief Rabbi was welcomed by all six judges of the Court, discussed pending cases with them, and informed them that — as of next week — he would sit in judgment one day a week.

Thus Rabbi Unterman has achieved a desire denied him since his election as Chief Rabbi eight years ago. He achieved it now because of the age limit for presidents of the Supreme Court, which had barred him since his election, has now been removed under the new Chief Rabbinic Election Law passed this year.

Ironically, the removal of the age limit was not intended to help Rabbi Unterman out; it was intended to accommodate the Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Yitzhak Nissim, who had also passed the former age limit. Rabbi Nissim is the Alignment's (and the NRP's) choice in the forthcoming elections, and part of the "deal" with him was reportedly the removal of the age bar for president of the court. Rabbi Unterman, who is not favoured by either of the main coalition parties for the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbinic post, simply availed himself of the opportunity.

Even more ironically, Rabbi Nissim himself is not expected to sit in judgment.

Nat'l League soccer games today, tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
 TEL AVIV — A round of National League football games will be played today and tomorrow, in an effort to catch up on the league session, interrupted Saturday because of a referees' strike.

FIXTURES: TODAY
 Netanya Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Hadera Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Maccabi; Hifa Maccabi v. Petah Tikva Hapoel; Ekur Saba Hapoel v. Jerusalem Betar; Hatzofim v. Jerusalem Hapoel.

TOMORROW:
 Shimonon v. Tel Aviv Betar, and Be'er Yehuda v. Haifa Hapoel.

REMANDED IN BANK ROBBERY

TEL AVIV — Remand orders were issued by the Magistrate's Court here on Sunday for a young man and a woman in connection with the armed hold-up of Bank Eshkol in Jaffa on Friday. They were Ze'ev Zuberi, 23, and Hanna Barber, 20, both of Holon, remanded for 10 and 8 days respectively. Zuberi is suspected of being one of the three men who committed the robbery, and the woman of complicity. Police said all of the stolen IL11,000 was found intact in their apartment. The police yesterday reported the arrest of a third suspect on Sunday — a 24-year-old Tel Aviv man. (Nim)

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Meir meeting over labour pact trouble

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Prime Minister was still meeting late last night with Histadrut and Alignment leaders in an effort to iron out a crucial point in the collective wage agreement. Only a few hours earlier, a labour dispute was declared in the canning industry.

Mrs. Meir's meeting in Jerusalem was requested by Histadrut Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, and attended by leaders of the Alignment parties, mostly economic ministers and heads of the Histadrut. The subject was a disputed interpretation of the term "trans-work agreement." Mr. Mark Moscovice, president of the Manufacturers' Association, appeared recently to the Prime Minister to make the collective agreement (signed between the Association and the Histadrut) stick at union level.

Mr. Ben-Aharon is finding it difficult to limit the unions to a wage rise of 6 per cent over two years, as fixed in the above agreement. He argued yesterday evening for greater flexibility in negotiations by the separate unions.

Meanwhile, a nationwide industrial shutdown might break out on May 15 if no settlement is reached by then with the workers of the canning industries, who are threatening to go out on strike on May 14.

The Manufacturers' Association yesterday informed Mr. Gideon Ben-Aharon (in charge of labour relations at the Ministry of Labour) of their intentions, as demanded by law.

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Unterman becomes head of Supreme Rabbinical Court

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

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Even more ironically, Rabbi Nissim himself is not expected to sit in judgment.

Bomb scare at U.S. Consulate in Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A phone call reporting the planting of a bomb at the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem yesterday turned out to be a hoax.

The call was received at the Jerusalem Post office. "A bomb will explode at the American Consulate on Nablus Road within an hour on Sunday night," the caller said. The caller, an American, was immediately contacted by the police, but found nothing. The police believe the call was either a prank or from an American youth who opposed the Vietnam war. Another version had it that the caller was "testing the alertness" of Israel's security forces.

Haitian ministers

A Haitian delegation comprising the Ministers of Information, Finance, and Education, has arrived in Israel for discussion with the Government. The Haitian Ministers are accompanied by a number of journalists.

They will meet with Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Acting Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Navon, and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir.

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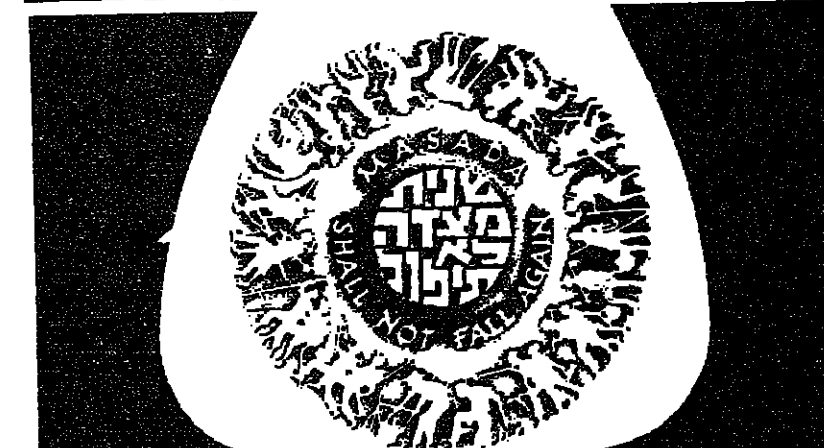
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STALEMATE ON WAGES

ALTHOUGH three months have passed since the basic agreement on wages was signed by the Histadrut and the employers, it still has not been implemented. The three per cent wage hike envisaged for 1972, and the agreed minimum wage are hanging fire because little headway has been made in bargaining with the trade unions.

In the plastics and rubber industry an agreement was signed last week, but talks with the metal and textile workers are practically suspended. Other unions hesitate to commit themselves, hoping that time will work in their favour. The canning workers gave advance notice of a strike to take place in support of their claims which the employers consider excessive. Should this action be countered by a lock-out of the entire food industry — as has been threatened by the Manufacturers Association — the public and economy would suffer. The Alignment leaders appeal to both labour and management to make a last-minute effort to avoid a showdown. It is therefore understandable, but it is doubtful whether it will be headed off unless it is followed by some tangible sign that the Government intends to implement its incomes policy.

Indeed it can be asked why the appeal is so worded as to place equal blame for the present stalemate on both sides. For it is the trade unions which refuse to honour the terms agreed upon by the Histadrut and given full blessing by the Government economic ministers.

The specific claims and grievances put forward by the various trade unions may be justified as far as they go. But the unions insist on achieving more wage rises in addition to the C-o-L allowance, the general wage hike, the individual wage creep, the tax cut which took place last April, and the introduction of a minimum wage which cannot but bring about more upward adjustments. The added purchasing power thus injected in the market is already making itself felt in rising prices. The C-o-L index has been rising about 1 per cent a month, and its advance may accelerate notwithstanding price controls, larger subsidies to essential commodities, and the intended liberalization of imports. But a greater wage rise will never catch up with this price trend. It will only make things worse especially for wage earners.

The trade unions in this country are used to easy victories over employers, but they may defeat their own purpose if they cause inflation to get out of hand, and force the Government to engineer a slowdown.

Perhaps the best solution would be to let this year pass without signing wage agreements, in order to permit all concerned ample time to reconsider the situation, and to open a new page in 1973.

Sisco: Door open for U.S. mediation

By SAM LIPSKI
 Jerusalem Post Reporter
 WASHINGTON. — Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco said yesterday that despite all the difficulties the door still remained open for the U.S. intermediary role in reaching an Arab-Israeli settlement. But he confirmed that the diplomatic activities were "largely in suspension" until President Nixon's summit talks in Moscow later this month.

Mr. Sisco was speaking to a foreign policy conference of U.S. educators at the State Department. He said that there was a deep sense of frustration in Cairo because no progress had been made in reaching an acceptable agreement, but he added that the Egyptian realized that the military option was not in their interest and carried with it the serious risk of major power involvement.

American officials believe that despite President Sadat's aggressive speeches since he returned from Moscow last week, the Soviet Union's attitude on the resumption of hostilities remains as Mr. Sisco outlined it yesterday. The Assistant Secretary noted that while the long-term interests of the U.S. and the Soviet Union might be different, they had short-term parallel interest in maintaining the cease-fire.

Mr. Sisco acknowledged that the U.S. has a "special relationship" with Israel but he stressed that "the interests of the United States go beyond any one state in the area."

Deputy Premier Yigal Alon's talks on Monday with Secretary of State Rogers has raised the ire of N.R.P. leader Dr. Yitzhak Rabin. He told party members on Monday night that since the "Alon Plan" had never been discussed in the Cabinet it had no official back-

ing and Mr. Alon had no right to mention it to the U.S. Government. It was absurd to suggest that Mr. Alon was speaking to Mr. Rogers as a private individual and not in his Government capacity, Dr. Rabin said. He added that the N.R.P. ministers would have to seek an explanation for Mr. Alon's action.

Record voting in Judea elections



Picture of candidates being held up in El Bireh as voting for municipal councillors began in Judea yesterday.

By ANAN SAFADI
 Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter
 A record 87.8 per cent of Judea's over 10,000 voters went to the polls yesterday to choose new municipal councils in 12 towns in the area. No vote was held in the thirteenth town, Hebron, where mayor Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja'abari was returned automatically, along with his incumbent nine-man council, having remained uncontested.

The vote was held in Ramallah, el-Bireh, Beir Zeit, Biktunya, Beir Zeit, Silwan, Deir Dobwan, Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beit Sahur, Halhoul and Dura. Yesterday's balloting brought to a close the West Bank municipal elections, the first to be held in the area under Israel administration. The first round of the municipal vote took place on March 28 in Samaria where 10 town councils were elected in 10 centres.

The official results of the Judea polling is scheduled to be announced this morning by the Arab electioneering committees which were still engaged in counting the votes by late last night in most towns. Semi-final results were issued late last night in four towns north of Jerusalem. In Deir Dobwan and Biktunya the incumbent mayors, Yousef Ghamman and Fakhry Issmail were returned to office with most of their former councillors, while in Silwan and Beir Zeit the incumbents were defeated by Moussa Hamdan and Zayadeh Zayadeh.

Late reports indicated that El Bireh Mayor Abdul-Jawad Faleh was leading by a comfortable margin along with his former councillors, while in Ramallah, Beth-

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday toured Rafah and its environs and had meetings with several groups of Beduin who had been relocated from areas along the approaches to Rafah where security fencing had been erected. While rejecting all requests from the sheikhs to be allowed to return to the fenced-in areas, he promised assistance with rehabilitation in new locations, compensation for abandoned buildings and wells, and the assurance that everything would be done to facilitate their continued cultivation of the lands that were fenced off.

At one of the meetings, the spokesman for a group of several dozen Beduin, Sheikh Khilio, said they would refuse to accept compensation, or any alternative rehabilitation programme.

At another meeting, near Sheikh Zuaid, a tribal sheikh thanked the Military Government for its assistance and noted that supplies were coming in regularly. These tribes were not affected by the Rafah fenceings, and complained that several of the relocated Beduin had

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4)

SAIGON. — Battered South Vietnamese troops were forming a new line north of Hue yesterday in an effort to defend that old imperial capital against the Communist general offensive.

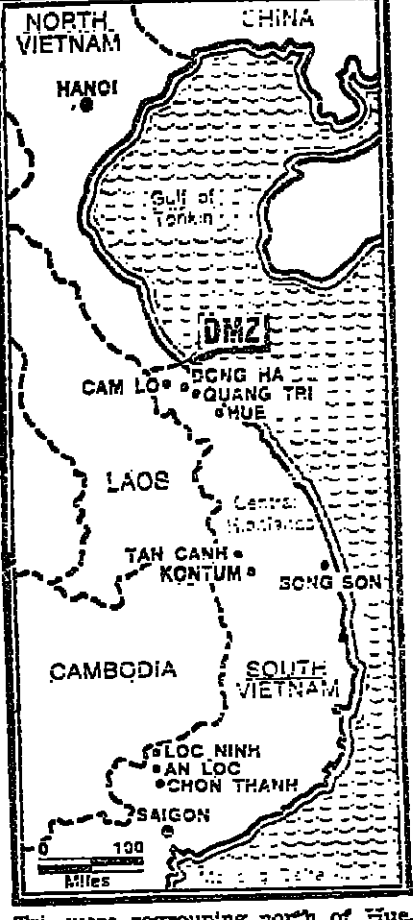
Communist pressure on the new defence positions was relatively light, a U.S. officer said. The line is about 26 kms. north of Hue and 56 kms. south of the Demilitarized Zone. The North Vietnamese were moving southward after their victory at Quang Tri. A senior U.S. officer in the northernmost 1st Military Region called Quang Tri a "major defeat" that "cannot be papered over as a strategic withdrawal or anything else." He said Communist moves against Hue, 50 kms. south of the last provincial capital, could come at any time.

Tens of thousands of refugees and soldiers poured there after fleeing from Quang Tri, leaving the shattered city still burning in places and army in the hands of the North Vietnamese. Intelligence sources estimated that the North Vietnamese, who took Quang Tri on Monday in the biggest victory of their current offensive, needed six days to regroup and extend their supply lines before an attack on Hue could be launched.

Quang Tri and Hue are generally believed to be the main objectives of the north's offensive, which started five weeks ago. All the South Vietnamese defenders were ordered to abandon Quang Tri yesterday. With the soldiers came a flood of refugees — and yesterday another stream of refugees rode or shuffled south of Hue towards the relatively greater security of Danang and Phu Bai. One hope that Hue could be held lay in U.S. air power, and for the first time in the war, five aircraft carriers were operating off the

coast with the arrival of the U.S.S. Midway. U.S. fighter-bombers flew 649 strikes in South Vietnam, two-thirds of them in the north. B52 heavy bombers launched 75 strikes, some of them west of Hue where one arm of the North Vietnamese offensive may strike. The increased Communist activity in South Vietnam's Central Highlands reinforced the belief that the Communists planned a major move in the area to try to cut the country in half. The North Vietnamese conquered Quang Tri Province by using a wide variety of weapons new to the war, tanks, long-range artillery, and sophisticated anti-aircraft artillery. To this was added yesterday a heat-seeking missile.

Brigadier-General Thomas Bowen, deputy senior U.S. adviser in the far north, said the missile, fired from a hand-held launcher, was used for the first time in the war and brought down a U.S. helicopter. The four-man crew, a U.S. adviser and three South Vietnamese were killed. Bowen said South Vietnamese losses in Quang Tri were considerable, but that these losses were heavier in equipment than in men. Bowen reported troops of the South Vietnamese 3rd Division, who bore the brunt of the fighting in Quang



Tri, were regrouping north of Hue. The U.S. command announced the loss of two more jets in retaliatory raids over North Vietnam and the loss of two planes during a daring air rescue of 80 American advisers from Quang Tri city. Three crewmen were missing and two rescued. In Washington, a Defense Department spokesman said of the war situation for the first time: "It is obviously a very serious situation." (A.P. Reuter)

Five die on roads Armed bandits rob Azor bank

Five people, four of them pedestrians, died as a result of road accidents on Monday evening and yesterday.

An unidentified man, about 50, was struck by an Egged bus on the Lydda-Petah Tikva road Monday evening, near Lod Airport. He was taken to Assaf Harofeh Hospital, where he died shortly after being admitted. The driver, Aaron Sacher of Ramat Gan, was held for questioning by police. Earlier, in Bat Yam, five-year-old Nissim Ghazdi was struck by a commercial van as he was crossing Rehov Hanev'im. He died on admission to Donolo Hospital.

A pedestrian who was struck at a cross-walk by a motor-scooter in Haifa on Monday died of his injuries in the Rothschild Hospital yesterday. He was Yosef Weiler, 68, of Rehov Massada in Esifa. The driver, from Kiryat Ata, was detained for questioning. On the Yahud-Beit Dagon road, a car driven David Navon, 33, from Moshav Magasinim, yesterday collided with a lorry driven by a 28-year-old resident of Jajula. Navon was rushed to Assaf Harofeh Hospital in Sarafand where he died shortly after being admitted. The lorry driver was detained by police. In Beersheba a seven-year-old boy, Nuri Dayan, was killed last night in front of the Oron Cinema when he was run over by a local bus at 9 p.m. (Times)

Armed bandits robbed the Azor branch of Bank Hapoalim of IL1,100. The three barged into the bank at 11 a.m., threatening the nine employees and 15 customers with two Uzi submachine guns and a pistol. A fourth robber remained in the getaway car, which was stolen earlier in Herzliya. One of the bandits, holding the pistol, jumped over the cashier's counter and scooped the money from the cash drawer. Just then, several horn blasts were heard outside, and the robbers, thinking their friend was warning them of danger, fired a warning shot in the air and fled, without attempting to get the money in the safe. (The horn was blown, as it turned out, by a bank customer who was trying to park his car in a space which was blocked by press-by.) Police arrived on the scene two minutes after the bandits got away, and discovered the getaway car shortly afterwards abandoned near an orange grove in Beit Dagon. (It was the fourth bank robbery in the past week. In the other robberies, the Foreign Trade Bank in Savyon was robbed of IL50,000 last Tuesday, IL30,000 was robbed from the Kiryat Balik branch of the Foreign Trade Bank on Thursday, and IL11,000 from Bank Hapoalim in Jaffa on Friday.)

Sadat: 'Make Israel smaller'

CAIRO. — President Anwar Sadat said yesterday his objective was not only to liberate occupied Arab lands, but to "make Israel smaller in size" than it was before the Six Day War.

The Middle East News Agency said Sadat made the announcement during a meeting in Alexandria with naval officers. Sadat was accompanied by Libyan Premier Muammar Gaddafi. "We shall not be content with liberating our land only," Sadat said. "Our objective should also be to smash Israel's arrogance and bragging and to make Israel smaller in size."

(Israel Radio reported that Tass, the official Soviet news agency, yesterday published the text of President Sadat's May Day speech, deleting from it all references to war with Israel. The text emphasized instead the attack on the U.S.S.R. and Sadat's praise for the U.S.S.R. The Soviet version of the speech ends with the sentence: "Egypt will continue with its struggle against imperialism, and will maintain its friendship with the Soviet Union." (Radio Moscow, to date, has also refrained from mentioning any of the threats Sadat has made against Israel.) (Reuter, UPI)

Jarring confers with Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Gunnar Jarring, his special representative to the Middle East, began talks yesterday on the announced subject of "the future direction" of Dr. Jarring's mission.

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Social and Personal

President and Mrs. Zalman Shazar on Monday received Premier Golda Meir prior to her departure for a visit in Rumania.

Mr. Otto Kersten, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who is currently visiting Israel as guest of the Histadrut, yesterday called on Mrs. Meir in her Jerusalem office.

Mauritius Minister of Cooperation, Mr. Ram Narayan, yesterday called on Labour Minister Josef Almog.

Hans Habe, the Hungarian-born, German language author of many best sellers, was yesterday made an honorary member of the Haifa Journalist Association.

In the evening, a reception was held for Mr. and Mrs. Habe at the home of the German Honorary Consul, Mr. Kari Klesler.

The President of the Central Institute for Israel-Latin American Cultural Relations, Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, and Mrs. Tsur, yesterday held a farewell party for the outgoing Costa Rican Ambassador, Rev. Benjamin Nunez.

Provost Gruber, the German pastor who testified at the Eichmann trial, yesterday called on Mr. Michael Pragel, of the Foreign Ministry.

The Jerusalem Vocal Newspaper on Friday evening will feature a discussion on the Witkon Commission report.

Mr. Joseph Eldar, of the Ministry of Tourism, will speak on "Internal Tourism" at a luncheon meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club today at the Y.M.C.A. at 1 p.m.

Fashionable Furs — of course at Rosen's Fur Salon, 72 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 615990. Open all day. Highly exclusive models. (Adv.)

Press Clipping Services covering entire Israeli Press, 300 Jewish papers from abroad — selection of leading general papers — P.O.B. 724 — Tel. 228563, Jerusalem. (Adv.)

U.N. told of P.O.W. shooting

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Israel said yesterday that its treatment of Egyptian prisoners of war was "more liberal" than was required by the Geneva Convention, and a P.O.W. fatally shot on April 15 was the victim of a shooting bullet after an incident in which Israeli military police were attacked by captives.

"The Israeli authorities regret the loss of a human life in this incident," Ambassador Yosef Tekoach said in a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. "However, it must be borne in mind that this was caused by one of the warning shots, fired as a last resort against an outbreak of violence in the camp."

Mr. Tekoach was replying to a complaint addressed to the U.N. by Egyptian Ambassador Esmat Abdel Meguid that the 1949 Geneva Convention on the treatment of P.O.W.'s was violated by the Israelis. The Israeli delegate attached to his letter a report by the International Red Cross attesting to the satisfactory conditions in the camps.

Army introducing new kind of heavy-duty truck

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent TEL AVIV. — The Army has been unobtrusively exchanging its vintage trucks for newer model Reos, including some of a brand-new design which will operate on practically any known kind of liquid fuel.

According to the latest issue of "Bamahaneh," the Army weekly, the new trucks include U.S. army surplus trucks powered by conventional petrol engines as well as the new multi-fuel design. This engine, intended to solve logistics problems, can operate on most available liquid fuels, from kerosene (jet engine) and diesel oil (tank fuel) to petrol of any grade.

The Army expects to benefit from both reduced maintenance as well as by the increased load-carrying capacity of the new trucks, which can negotiate almost any kind of terrain with their all-wheel traction. The Reo engine produces 210 B.H.P.

POLICE CHIEF MISIDENTIFIED

A picture story in yesterday's Post, captioned: "Listen here, sonny," erroneously referred to a "police guard" who was in fact, Police Inspector-General Pinhas Koppel. He was present during Sunday's landlords' demonstration outside the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem.

HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF F.B.I., DIES AT 77

WASHINGTON. — J. Edgar Hoover, who built the Federal Bureau of Investigation into one of the world's most renowned crime-fighting organizations, died yesterday in his sleep. He was 77.

No cause of death was given immediately by acting Attorney-General Richard Kleindienst, who announced that the legendary director of the F.B.I. for 48 years was found dead by his maid at 8:30 a.m.

Later, Dr. James Luke, coroner for the District of Columbia, attributed the death to "hypertensive cardiovascular disease," an ailment associated with high blood pressure.

President Nixon ordered the nation's flags flown at half-staff and eulogized Hoover as "a legend in his own lifetime."

There was no immediate indication of a successor to Hoover who almost single-handedly dominated the F.B.I. since its inception.

Because of his personal prestige, Hoover, who had served for 48 years under eight Presidents, had remained in his post beyond the mandatory retirement age of 70 at the personal decision of Mr. Nixon and his predecessor, Lyndon Johnson, despite mounting criticism that surrounded the agency.

Supreme Court Justice Byron White, a former Deputy Attorney-General, has figured in past speculation as a possible successor. More recently John Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, has been mentioned, along with Myles Ambrose, former Customs Commissioner who was selected by Mr. Nixon as a special assistant, and Assistant Attorney-General in charge of narcotics enforcement.

But whoever takes his place will not wield the immense personal authority Hoover exercised on the agency in Congress, in government and on every President since Calvin Coolidge.

Hoover was a virtual legend in



J. EDGAR HOOVER

the U.S., an "untouchable" who died in office despite efforts by critics in recent years to have him retired.

He had shaped the F.B.I. into a massive, powerful Federal agency during his career. Across Pennsylvania Avenue from the office where Hoover worked, a massive powerful Federal building to house the F.B.I. is under construction.

Even before Hoover's death, there had been continuing speculation about whether the new building would be named for him or perhaps might even house his final resting place.

Hoover, who was unmarried, joined the bureau as its acting director in 1921 after several years as a \$900-a-year Justice Department law clerk, and became director three years later. Born in Washington, D.C., on January 1, 1895, Hoover received his law degree from George Washington University and lived all his life in the District of Columbia.

As much as he loved the Bureau, Hoover hated communism. He had riddled the Communist Party in the U.S. to such an extent that members never were sure who they were talking to.

The Bureau grew from a small government investigative arm to a massive organization of some 15,000 employees, including 6,700 special agents. When Hoover took com-

mand, the number of officers totaled less than 900. The bureau Hoover joined was badly organized. Politics played an important role in its functioning and violations over which the bureau had jurisdiction were few.

Within the Government, there were growing reports of corruption and scandal among high officials. Even the Bureau of Investigation was said to be touched. Attorney-General Harlan Stone picked Hoover to clean house, and Hoover did so — writing his own ticket.

During the turbulent 1930s after the agency became the F.B.I., Hoover and his agents gained nationwide praise as the "G-men," who helped rid the nation of such notorious gangsters as John Dillinger, Ma Barker, "Creepy" Alvin Karpis, and George "Machnegun" Kelly. Kelly was credited with labeling the hated government men "G-men."

Little ever was known of Hoover's private life. Insiders reported he had little interest in reading, preferring to watch football on television. He had a passion for racing and boxing. He had a penchant for writing personal notes to agents congratulating those who had performed well and rebuking those who did not.

Hoover's parents, Dickerson Naylor Hoover, a U.S. coast and geodetic survey employee, and the former Anna Marie Scheltlin, niece of the first Swiss Consul-General to the U.S., came to Washington in the early part of the 19th century.

Most accounts say Hoover's mother ruled the household, and her youngest son, John Edgar, with a strict discipline.

As a youngster, Hoover sang in a church choir — he was a boy soprano — and taught Sunday school.

He played baseball, and it was during a game that a ball smashed his nose, giving him the famous tough-as-a-bulldog look. (UPI, AP)

New moon rocks said different



Astronaut Charles Duke stands beside lunar rover vehicle at Station 4 near Stone Mountain on April 22. Moon rocks, some of which were first examined in Houston yesterday, in foreground. (AP Radiophoto)

HOUSTON, Texas. — Space scientists huddled over a few rusty, drab grey rocks from the moon yesterday and decided they had never seen anything quite like them. It was the start of the ritual unpacking, cleaning, weighing, measuring and analyzing operation that follows every moon mission.

The first of Apollo-16's record and priceless haul of 96 kgs. of moon rocks were gingerly removed from the sample bags and placed in glass cabinets filled with nitrogen to protect them from contamination. Dr. Patrick Butler, associate curator of the Lunar Receiving Laboratory, pointed at the first four rocks to be unpacked and told reporters: "They all look distinctively different from each other and to some extent different from any previous samples."

The rocks were gathered by Apollo-16 astronauts John Young and Charles Duke during their third surface excursion. The bag contained four large rocks covered with grey moon dust. Each rock appear-

ed to be of a different composition. Dr. Butler said the rocks appeared to be similar to those found on Apollo-14, "but they're much lighter. They seem to be composed of different material."

One rock weighed 4.5 kgs. Dr. Butler estimated. The others were smaller. All were cracked, as if they had been hit by meteorites, he said, and one appeared to be white and sprinkled with black glass. Other samples of the rocks brought to earth will be unpacked later.

While scientists in the lunar receiving laboratory examined the rocks, the three astronauts, Young, Duke and Thomas Mattingly, continued a detailed technical debriefing on their mission to the mountains of the moon. The three will hold a news conference today, their first since returning from space last Thursday.

The Space Agency also released yesterday a set of still and motion pictures taken by the astronauts while on the moon. (Reuter, AP)

Rogers off to brief allies on summit

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Secretary of State William Rogers left yesterday for Iceland to start a round of talks with European leaders that will focus on a nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union and President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

The prospects for an agreement to limit the nuclear arms race have substantially increased during the past weeks, according to the White House, and such a pact might be signed when Mr. Nixon visits the Soviet Union in three weeks' time.

Mr. Rogers is making his eight-country European tour to keep America's allies fully informed of Nixon's plans and intentions with regard to the Soviet visit. From Iceland he will go on to London today, followed by Brussels, Luxembourg, Bonn, Paris, Rome and Madrid. He is expected to return to Washington towards the end of next week.

Spassky-Fischer may now play in Reykjavik

AMSTERDAM. — Dr. Max Euwe, Chairman of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), announced here yesterday that the Federation will try to make Iceland the venue for the entire world chess championship between title-holder Boris Spassky of Russia and American challenger Bobby Fischer.

Dr. Euwe said in a communique issued here that countries outside Europe would not be considered for the time being.

The Icelandic Chess Federation announced in Reykjavik that it has offered Dr. Euwe to stage the 24-game match there. It is prepared to guarantee each player \$125,000 for the series and proposes July 2 as a starting date.

Dr. Euwe announced that since Fischer, by not adhering to the Amsterdam agreement, has made it impossible for the match to be staged in Belgrade, Dr. Euwe himself will handle financial aspects. This means that these matters will no longer be negotiated by the players, federations and other organizers. (Reuter, UPI)

Controversial Pulitzer Awards announced

NEW YORK (AP). — After unprecedented debate, trustees of Columbia University awarded the 1972 Pulitzer Prizes on Monday, including a public service award to "The New York Times" for its publication of the Pentagon Papers.

"Had the selections been those of the trustees alone, certain of the recipients would not have been chosen," the trustees said in an extraordinary covering letter accompanying the announcement of awards. The trustees expressed "deep reservations about the timeliness and suitability of certain of the journalism awards." The statement did not specify which recipients were referred to.

The National Reporting Award went to columnist Jack Anderson for his reporting of American secret papers on an American decision-making during the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971, which aroused almost as much controversy as the Pentagon Papers' publication.

"Stillwell and the American Experience in China" won Barbara Tuchman her second Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction. She won the award in that category also in 1963 for "The Guns of August."

Cairo said lacking pilots for Mig-23s

By ZEEV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent TEL AVIV. — The Egyptian Air Force does not, to the best of common knowledge, have any pilots capable of flying Mig-23s — and reports of the inclusion of these aircraft in a "shopping list" presented by President Sadat to his Russian hosts (which was also said to include a request for longer ranging missiles) were being dismissed here yesterday as "highly speculative."

In a final comment on Sadat's visit to Moscow last week, informed sources here suggested that the Egyptian pilots were still having difficulties trying to master the Mig-23. They would certainly find the Mig-23 much more difficult to fly quite apart from the fact that these aircraft are still available in very limited quantities. None have been supplied to any of the Warsaw Pact countries and the number of these aircraft now stationed in Egypt, and flown exclusively by Russian pilots, is not believed to exceed two dozen.

As far as the request for new missiles is concerned, observers here point out that the delivery of such weapons to Egypt by the Russians would justify and probably lead to the supply of similar or counter weapons by the U.S. to Israel.

There is on the other hand, no reason to doubt that the Soviets intend to maintain their arms flow to Egypt. They said so specifically in the joint communique issued on the conclusion of Sadat's visit.

Some insight into the differences of opinion prevailing between the two friends could be gleaned from the discrepancies of the texts released in Moscow and Cairo.

The Egyptian statement attempted to play down the direct Russian military involvement in Egypt, while the Soviets on the other hand, stressed the need for "continued

strengthening of the military cooperation between the two countries." Also of interest was a concluding sentence in which Egypt was given an honorable mention as being on the path of "socialist revolution." This was in itself an innovation and lip service in return for some still unknown favour.

It was stressed here that the Russians were careful not to commit themselves in any way.

Unlike the Egyptians, the "Tass" version of the communique also omitted to say that the Arab countries had already undertaken concrete steps to achieve a political solution and talked about the Arabs having a "reason" (but not the "right," as the Egyptians had it) to resort to "other means" to regain the territories captured by Israel.

This phrase is seen here as serious — being serious enough even without the Egyptian embellishments.

25 Brooklyn cops on bribe charge

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Twenty-five Brooklyn policemen were indicted yesterday on charges of taking more than \$1m. in bribes from illegal gambling interests in the New York borough.

One accused policeman, a detective, was said to have committed suicide on Monday night in a Brooklyn hotel.

The indictments from a Brooklyn Grand Jury come after more than a year's investigation by the borough's District Attorney, Eugene Gold.

Nixon urged to bring up Soviet Jews at summit

WASHINGTON. — Senator Robert Taft (R., Ohio) has called on President Nixon to include in his forthcoming trip to the Soviet Union a frank discussion on the subject of religious freedom and the rights of the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union, especially of those who wish to immigrate to Israel.

The Senator issued his statement on Monday after placing a telephone call to Gavril Shapiro in Moscow and, he said, hearing from Shapiro of the oppression suffered by him and others who are seeking to emigrate to Israel.

Shapiro told Taft that he and 19 other Moscow Jews had written to Mr. Nixon on Monday asking for an audience with him or his representative during his trip to Moscow.

The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry (S.S.S.J.) told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the letter Shapiro referred to was dictated over the phone to them for delivery to the White House.

The S.S.S.J. also reported that Mikhail Klachkin, one of the letter signers, was taken forcibly from his home on Sunday morning to an army examining centre and told that he would have to enter the Soviet army for two months beginning tomorrow. Klachkin refused on the grounds that he is now an Israeli citizen. He was told he would be prosecuted if he refused to report for duty.

Meanwhile, Jewish sources in New York reported on Friday that Victor Yashov, one of the nine Soviet Jewish reserve officers ordered to active service in a reputed attempt to rid Moscow of the dissidents in advance of President Nixon's arrival on May 20, was ordered to see a psychiatrist and faces a psychiatric examination.

From Moscow, it is reported that more than 1,000 Jews gathered yesterday in a forest near Riga and despite police and K.G.B. attempts to break up the meeting, paid homage at a monument to Jews killed by the Nazis in Rumbula Forest outside the Latvian capital.

The men and women of all ages who took part were surrounded by police, who said the demonstration had been forbidden by the District Communist Party Committee. The sources said that although police threatened to arrest participants, no arrests were made.

Although the meeting was in memory of Jews slain by Nazis, it was not an officially sponsored demonstration and thus subject to official attempts to break it up. Only officially sponsored or authorized demonstrations are permitted in the Soviet Union. (INA, AP)

Large U.K. arms sale to Libya rumoured

LONDON (Reuter). — A British Foreign Office spokesman yesterday declined all comment on a London newspaper report that a giant arms deal with Libya involving 80 Jaguar combat planes made by British and French firms is under consideration in official quarters here.

The report, by Chapman Pincher, in the "Daily Express," said that the Libyans were also pressing to reopen a contract with Britain for 300 Chieftain tanks previously barred for political reasons. Total value of both deals could exceed £170m., the report said.

The general British policy is that Britain does not operate an embargo on arms supplies to the Middle East. But the British government is careful to ensure that no supplies are provided to either side which upset the arms balance or lead to serious escalation.

Police release Jerusalem rioters

Jerusalem Post Reporter All 69 persons arrested Monday night during the demonstration in Jerusalem's Davdika Square have been released, a police spokesman said yesterday. Seventeen of the demonstrators had been held overnight.

Deputy Jerusalem Police Commander Avraham Turgeman said that he had not yet been decided whether charges will be brought against any of them.

Although the demonstration had been organized by the Panthers, Matzpen and Siah, Sgan-Nitzav Turgeman said that no Panther leaders had been among those arrested. "They're mostly from Siah, Matzpen and Ratzach," he said. "There are no Panthers any more. They're just a name."

Salam seen forming new Lebanese Gov't

BEIRUT (AP). — Lebanon's Prime Minister Saeb Salam yesterday announced the resignation of his 13-month-old government following the election of a new 99-man Parliament.

Salam said in a statement that his resignation, which is a post-election formality, will be officially submitted to President Suleiman Franjeh today. The 57-year-old Salam is expected to be asked to form the new government.

Right-wing political groups retained an overall control of the new Parliament.

POLICEWOMEN. — Madrid's newly-created 52-strong women's police force went into action yesterday to control traffic.

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DAYAN CAN'T CONFIRM MIRAGES TO LIBYA

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that he could not confirm reports that Libya had handed over Mirage jet fighters to Egypt. Answering a Parliament question in the Knesset, the Minister added that he could not report what France's reaction to this had been.

In reply to another question, Dayan said that at present there were 64,000 Arabs living in refugee camps in Judea; said Samaria; 2,000 families were not earning salaries, he said, and about 200 living in camps were unemployed.

Since February, Red Cross officials had visited Israeli prisoners in Egypt four times and in Syria twice, the Minister told Rabbi Avraham Wahrer of Pnina Agudat Yisrael.

The Minister admitted in reply to another question, that there was a backlog in the building of assembly rooms in Kiryat Shmona, and promised that building would carry on as planned.

The Minister confirmed a report that Unwra is demanding \$400,000 from Israel for the alleged destruction of shelters, water pipes and other services which the organization had constructed in the various refugee camps. He said that Israel had rejected the claim.

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE Schedule of appearances MAY Concerts within the framework of the Concerts Authority Conductor: Yosef Tamir Soloists: Eged Samsonov Mezzo-Soprano Gad Lewartoff Viola Works by: Mendelssohn, Schubert, Brahms and Tchaikovsky May 5 — Timona May 6 — Rimsky May 7 — Kiryat Shmona May 8 — Sderot May 11 — Arad May 12 — Urim May 14 — Shavel Zion May 15 — Pardes Hana May 17 — Beit Berl May 18 — Givat Brenner May 24 — Rishon May 27 — Kiryat Bialik Special Concert Conductor: Shalom Benay-Rabin Soloist: Efor Javov Works by Stravinsky, Telemann, Mozart, Dert Yahud, May 20 Tel Aviv, Beit Hahayal, May 21 Haifa, Shavit, May 22 For Subscribers, Redaction Voucher 55 Tickets: Tel Aviv, "Union", 118 Eshor Ditzengoff Haifa, "Gerber", 128 Sderot Hanassal, Har Hacarmel Youth Concerts in cooperation with the Cultural Council of the Ministry of Education and Culture Conductor: Noman Shafir Tel Aviv, Beit Hahayal, May 29 Jerusalem, Binyami Ha'ooma, May 30 Beerseba, Keren, May 31

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA GALA CONCERT LEONARD BERNSTEIN conducting "DAS LIED VON DER ERDE" by MAHLER with CHRISTA LUDWIG, Mezzo Soprano RENE KOLLO, Tenor Programme includes: BERNSTEIN, Three Meditations from a Mass. TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium Wednesday, May 17, 1972, 8.30 p.m. Sale of tickets begins today, Wednesday, May 3, 1972, at the Mann Auditorium Box Office, daily 10-1, 4-8. First two days reserved for I.P.O. subscribers. The performance will be filmed by "Unitel" Co. for their series "Bernstein conducts Mahler" EXPLANATORY LECTURE In connection with the forthcoming performance of Mahler's DAS LIED VON DER ERDE will be held on Sunday, May 7, 1972 at the Mann Auditorium, Auditorium, New Tel Aviv Museum, Sderot Hameleket Shavit, Tel Aviv. The entire work will be heard, with audio-visual aids, including explanations and text in Hebrew, English and German, simultaneously. Lecturer: Yehuda Cohen

'Four powers building global rule system'

By LOUIS NEVIN

LONDON (AP). — China, Japan, Soviet Russia and the United States began building a new global system of great-power rule last year, an authoritative research centre said yesterday. But spreading political violence and small-country nationalism raised threats for future peace.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies said both Peking and Tokyo began emerging in 1971 as superpowers ready to join with the Soviet Union and the U.S. in a new, world-wide concert of major powers.

For the first time since World War II, "a genuinely global system emerged, with two non-white countries firmly among the leaders." Formation of this "great-power quadrilateral," the institute said in its annual review of world strategy, "was the essential meaning" of President Nixon's surprise ending of the American diplomatic boycott of China with the announcement of his visit to Peking.

Britain's entry into the Common Market gave promise of "the creation of a fifth centre of global significance" the institute said.

Limited anarchy

But political violence in Ireland, Latin America, Africa and Asia and the rising tide of small-power nationalism held a threat to peace in "a kind of limited anarchy," I.I.S.S. said.

The institute specifically mentions the Irish Republican Army, the Tupamaros of Uruguay and the Cheng Ping Communist guerrilla movement operating along the Malaysia-Thailand border.

President Nixon and his strategy advisers have frequently consulted

the institute which is headed by former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson. Founded in 1958 as a Centre for research into problems of international security, defence and arms control, both the governing council and the staff of the institute are international. It has members in more than 50 countries.

The major centre of great-power rivalry and friction, the institute said, has shifted from Europe to the Eurasian heartland. The Soviet Union deployed 14 more divisions in the area during 1971 to bring its strength along the 5,000-mile border with China to 44 divisions — more than one-quarter of the entire Soviet army. At the same time, 31 divisions were maintained in Eastern Europe.

East Asia

The rise of China and Japan, however, "makes East Asia not only a major new centre of the world balance but also one apparently far less susceptible to the controls associated with the super-powers than Europe has been at any time since the war. East Asia is now an area of potential political mobility for which there is no post-war precedent at the great power level," the survey said.

In Europe, "the central event was the agreement on guarantees for the most vulnerable stake in the cold war, West Berlin. This made a European security conference virtually certain and confirmed West Germany in the Ostpolitik designed to open doors towards eastern Europe and, above all, the other Germany," I.I.S.S. said.

But overshadowing all strategic considerations was the question: "To what extent might a U.S. weary and sceptical of the role of "world policeman" be replaced on the south-

ern and western fringes of Eurasia by a Soviet Union which showed every sign of cautious but opportunistic politico-military expansion?"

This again was underlined by the Indo-Pakistan war, in which the Soviet Union appeared, perhaps excessively, to enhance its position in South Asia against both the United States and China.

As the American withdrawal from Vietnam continued through 1971, "the fragility of the situation of the remaining forces raised questions" about how long President Nixon's residual commitment to that country could be maintained.

"The change in American policy was, after all, one common element in the major events of the year, in the Far East, in Europe, and among the financial community of nations. Where the United States under the banner of the Nixon doctrine was heading was a crucial question for the international system and one to which there were no very clear answers. The one certainty was that the era when American domestic politics were dominated by foreign policy had come to an end."

Fuel for conflict

But, although few sources of conflicting interests remained between Washington and Peking since the American withdrawal from Vietnam and partial rundown in Korea, the Soviet Union and China "have plenty of fuel for conflict, both in territory and ideology," the survey said.

To do the U.S. and Japan, possibly because of their high degree of interdependence. One of the motives of American policy towards Japan throughout 1971 seems to have been to shake free of what the U.S. saw as the excessive advantage Japan was piling up, at least economically, from the American protectorate, and to force Japan to face up to its "responsibilities."

The events of 1971, however, offered little or no sign of threatening major wars in the 1970s involving the great powers.

"The nuclear King's Peace seemed to eliminate that fear. The risk lay elsewhere in the growth of a kind of limited anarchy, made up in part of a growing multiplicity of significant powers manoeuvring on the board, in part of very diverse but widespread social strains, in part of economic confrontation, all of which in conjunction could lead to an oppressive and possibly in many cases repressive, international atmosphere."

There were signs, the survey said, that the great powers were attempting to bring these outbreaks of anarchy and violence under control, "but 1971 did not provide any conclusive changes in the race between control and anarchy, which was probably the most important issue for the international system."

"This was hardly surprising, I.I.S.S. added, as the problem is one for generations, not decades, and still less single years."



A South Vietnamese marine, left, carries a dead comrade killed in the battle for the provincial capital Quang Tri. On the right, soldiers of the South Vietnamese 3rd Infantry Division fleeing Quang Tri. (AP radiophotos)

CHALLENGE TO FREE SPEECH ON A FORBIDDEN SUBJECT

By CHARLES FOLEY

LOS ANGELES (AP). — THE vexed question of academic freedom — but with a new twist is again being hotly debated on the campuses of California, where the free speech movement has its origins. At issue is the professional right to unfettered inquiry, without fear of retribution for the voicing of controversial or unfashionable views.

The difference this time around is that the assault on academic freedom comes not from Governor Ronald Reagan and his conservative allies, but from the most liberal elements of the academic community itself.

The target of their anger and distaste is the Nobel Prize-winning physicist, Dr. William Shockley, whose work in genetics has brought him to the belief that black people may be genetically inferior — or, as it is sometimes expressed in America — "less advantaged" than whites.

Last autumn, Dr. Shockley — a professor at Stanford University, near San Francisco — was prevented by black students from addressing a meeting at Sacramento State College. He drew an overflow crowd of 420 seat auditors when he attempted to breach a forbidden topic have provoked. Dr. Shockley listened on a public address system — but no sooner had he begun to

speak than leaders of the Pan African Students Union seized the microphone to denounce him as a racist. Professor Carol Barnes, who had invited Shockley, also came in for some abuse. A scuffle broke out in the back rows, a professor was hauled over some benches and eyes were blacked. But that was not the end of the affair.

The campus Racial Discrimination Commission censured Prof. Barnes and recommended that she be barred from continuing the course she teaches in "intercultural relations." Next, Prof. Barnes was ticked off by the college president and two other top administrators and asked to withdraw from her class.

Scary name

"I refused," says Prof. Barnes, a sociologist, who describes herself as "pretty liberal." Her belief was that many black students out of the 700 at the college really wanted to hear Dr. Shockley. "If they see him, if they hear his arguments, they can deal with them. At present, he's just a scary name in the newspapers."

Though the reaction plainly went further than she expected, Prof. Barnes cannot have been altogether surprised by the disturbance her attempt to breach a forbidden topic have provoked. Dr. Shockley has been making pleas for the ra-

tional discussion of the question for some five years now, and this is not the first time he has been attacked. Last September, at a meeting of the American Psychological Association, a colleague labelled him a "fascist" and a "paranoid," and demanded his expulsion from Stanford University. Dr. Shockley's response was to say that he hoped he was wrong, and would "thank God" if he was. But he denied that his handling of the evidence was in any way scientifically misleading.

Shockley is not alone in espousing this theory; a growing number of reputable scientists are suggesting that there is a difference in intelligence between races, and that it is inherited. A detailed study made by sociologists in 1964 of the inequities in U.S. schools found that the performance of blacks at every age fell below that of whites. Was this to be blamed on the general inferiority of black schools and the miseries and hopelessness of ghetto life? On the centuries of slavery, and the breakdown of black family life?

Genetic variations

There was uproar when Dr. Arthur Jensen, an educational psychology professor at the University of California made the first suggestion that differences in performance resulted from genetic variations. His resignation was demanded, and the

Harvard Educational Review, which had published the paper, was panicked into refusing to supply reprints — even to Dr. Jensen.

Next, Harvard psychology professor Dr. Robert Herstein joined the controversy with a paper that summed up various arguments and reached the conclusion that approximately 80 per cent of the variation in IQ levels was inherited. He observed that within the white communities of America's racial melting pot there might also be permanent lower classes of the less intelligent.

Shying away

These scientists insist that it is futile to shy away from research in the sphere of genetic difference. The controversy cannot be resolved until all sides have been presented to the public, and public opinion cannot be developed until these views are aired.

Dr. John Livingston, dean of arts and sciences at Sacramento State, disagrees. "The completely free rein of ideas is not such an absolute value that it overrides all others," he says. "Maybe the campus is being used to legitimize views that deprive people of their fundamental rights. Given the current state of race relations in this country, an invitation to Shockley or Jensen to speak on campus is simply an assault on black dignity."



Canadian heavyweight George Chuvalo scores with a left to the jaw but was not able to stop former world champion Muhammad Ali, who won their 12-round fight on points in Vancouver on Monday night. (AP radiophoto)

Readers' letters

REMEMBERING YA'ACOV HERZOG

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — May I add a pendant of nostalgia to the garland of love with which you surrounded the memory of the late Ya'acov Herzog — your recent sympathetic testimonial.

I first met "Jackie" in Ankara, Turkey in February 1944, when, as

Special Envoy of President Roosevelt, I was vested with "authority to rescue victims of Fascism, wherever and wherever they are."

Arriving at the Ankara Palais Hotel, I was informed that Chief Rabbi Herzog, accompanied by his young son, was confined to his room in the hotel with the flu. At

the bedside of the venerable rabbi, I was the beneficiary of much-needed counsel on the ways of the Turks and Middle East intrigue. Young Ya'acov, alert and bright-eyed, sat up sponge-like each word that issued from behind the bristling beard in the Irish brogue of his father.

How could I know then, neophyte embassy as I was, that the rabbi had come to meet secretly with Angelo Roncalli, the Apostolic Delegate of the Vatican (later to become Pope John)? Roncalli was residing in Principio, in the Princes' Island off the Marmara Sea near the Dardanelles. Some months later I was to learn that it was Rabbi Herzog who had opened a door so that when I met the Papal envoy in the island he was prepared to initiate with me "Operation Baptism." This provided baptismal certificates for numerous in Budapest, actually exit passports for some 15,000 Jews who were being prepared for their final ride to slaughter by Adolph Eichmann. (Many of these 15,000 now live in Israel.)


In 1955, on another mission for the U.S. Government, following a secret meeting with Col. Nasser in Cairo, it was Ya'acov Herzog who served as the intermediary between Moshe Shertok, then Prime Minister of Israel, and me as liaison with the Egyptian leader to initiate a formula for peace in the area. In Jerusalem, I visited Rabbi Herzog at his home on a sabbath and his blessing and counsel served as a renewal of faith and inspiration in my efforts towards pacification of the area.

In Washington in 1960, Jackie and I caught up with each other again. Jackie was serving as Israeli Minister. My friend, Robert Bedford Reams, then liaison between the CIA and Secretary of State Dulles, paid Jackie the compliment of being "the shrewdest intelligence officer in the Capital," not excluding the "Sherlock Holmes" of the Russians and the British.


My last meeting with Herzog was in Jerusalem in 1965, prior to my clandestine visits through Mandelbaum Gate for meetings in Amman, Jordan. Jackie and Teddy Kollek begged me not to expose myself to the fire of the guerrillas, "whose bullets will be waiting for you." I rejected their advice, although I was later escorted out of the Jordan capital by American Ambassador Symmes, who himself was forced some months later to leave the country as *persona non grata*.

Jackie and I corresponded to the end, although I was unaware of the creeping illness that was so prematurely to curtail the career of this valiant soldier of Israel and of humanity.

IRA HIRSCHMANN
New York, April 17.



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BRIGHTER FUTURE SEEN FOR YUGOSLAV JEWRY

THE outlook for the future of Yugoslav Jewry can be seen more optimistically today than 15 years ago. Then, many were convinced that this small community would soon assimilate completely. Today new factors have appeared which have led to second thoughts. This is the conclusion reached by Miriam Steiner in an article in "Dispersion and Unity" (published by the World Zionist Organization's Organization and Information Department).

In 1941 there were approximately 41,000 Jews in Yugoslavia, of whom 4,000 were refugees from Germany and Austria. They constituted only half of one per cent of the total population. At the end of the war, only 14,000 remained alive. They came back from their hiding places, from the ranks of the partisans, and from the death camps. The Yugoslavs themselves lost two million of its people and there was great sympathy for the sufferings of the Jews.

Already at the end of 1944, the Union of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia was established. Initially, its main efforts were turned to helping the survivors. 56 Jewish communities were reconstituted.



biennial "Jewish Almanac" which contains various aspects of research into Yugoslav Jewry as well as a literary section containing works by Yugoslav Jewish authors. The Jewish youth journal "Kadima" has a circulation of 3,000. A number of books have also been published, including works on the Holocaust and Dubnow's "Short History." In addition considerable material is produced for youth and children (generally in stencil). Among other cultural activities, special mention is made of the choirs in Belgrade and Zagreb which have won many prizes in Yugoslav festivals and have participated in the Zimriya in Israel.

An outstanding institution maintained by the Union is the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade. It contains 37,000 documents, 8,500 photographs and 800 artistic and museum exhibits. It incorporates an archaeological section (ancient Yugoslav Jewish history), an art section, the Archives, and a special section devoted to Yugoslav Jews in the Holocaust. It has also recorded

traditional folk-music and folklore. About a quarter of the community consists of youngsters under the age of 25. Although there are no special Jewish full-time schools, there has been intensive care for their education. Jewish kindergartens are run in Belgrade and Zagreb. The most popular and best organized Jewish youth activity are the camps which appeal to youth between the ages of 7 and 25. Every summer about 400 youngsters from all over the country, including places where there is no Jewish community, go to holiday camp on the Adriatic. The activities include study circles for Hebrew, Jewish literature, history and folklore. These have proved a most successful means of Jewish education. For the past few years, Jewish youth from neighbouring communist countries — Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia — have also attended these camps and have also been joined by some young people from Western Europe. This unique encounter lends an extra dimension to the camp experience. According to Miriam Steiner, the Yugoslav Jewish youth constitute quite a unified generation with ties of emotion and friendship.

The dangers of assimilation have not vanished for the handful of the 8,500 Jews remaining among a population of 20 million. But there are new factors that augur well. For one thing there are young

Jewish families in the community who have met each other in community frameworks. There are of course instances of intermarriage but in many cases this does not mean leaving the community.

The future depends on various factors. One is the continuing success of the communal endeavour. Another is the fact that Yugoslav Jews can always emigrate legally. Among the youth, there is a lack of clear aim or motivation: the prewar idealism in the direction of the establishment of a Jewish state on the one hand and of a progressive socialist community on the other is no longer relevant, and the younger generation growing up in a socialist and atheistic society lacks a sense of direction. The attitude to religion is lively — but while accepted as an integral part of Jewish history and culture, it is not accepted as dogma or as an expression of Jewish identity. Israel is not a spiritual centre but is seen as a young and healthy country in which Jews are growing up who will not allow themselves to be led to the slaughter as their parents were.

The Jewish youth of Yugoslavia, concludes the writer, are moulding their Judaism in a spontaneous fashion, basing themselves on a deepening of their knowledge of Jewish subjects and on an emotional tie with Jews of their own age in other countries of the world.

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'LOCAL KIDS' APPEARING IN JERUSALEM THEATRE

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TONIGHT will see the first performance, at the Mitchell Auditorium in Rehov Straus, Jerusalem, of the "Jerusalem Community Theatre's" first play. The play is called "Hagoel" and is a free adaptation of British playwright Peter Tesser's play "Zigger-Zagger," portraying life among the football supporters' gangs which terrorize British (and Israeli) football.

The star of "Hagoel" (cf. "Hagoel") is a young mechanic from Kiryat Hayovel, without any acting or theatrical experience, but "a very great deal of talent" in the words of Helena Kaut-Howson, who directs the play. She also founded the theatre, whose actors are all untrained amateurs from various parts of Jerusalem.

one was Cultural Attache, the other headed the Jewish Agency Aliya Department in London). When Miss Kaut-Howson came up with her idea of a community theatre workshop in Israel, Megged wrote an enthusiastic recommendation to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek.

After a pilot visit last summer, Miss Kaut-Howson wrote — with perception and accuracy — of Israeli theatre: "Despite extensive touring and impressive attendance figures... it is nevertheless an 'elitist' theatre, with little relevance to social reality, and even less appeal to the younger generation..." What she proposed was "a committed theatre," put on by the committed, so to speak, and designed to appeal to a far wider audience than the "elite."

to discuss the destination of the proceeds from the two performances arranged for tonight and tomorrow. She had wanted tickets to be given away free, or sold for a nominal sum, but the Hatzdrot officials explained that if the show were free no one would think it worth coming. So the seats are IL3 each.

The future of the community theatre workshop depends to a large extent, of course, on the success of this first venture. Success, and concomitant publicity will bring more young people — and more "raw" acting talent to the workshop. Miss Kaut-Howson has hopes of commissioning an original Israeli play on a social theme of particular local interest. She also wants to take "Hagoel" on tour.

Despite her work with the fledgling community theatre, Miss Kaut-Howson finds time to work on a Ph.D. thesis at Tel Aviv University — the subject is "Theatre and Politics." Her husband, Richard, has produced a documentary film for Israel Television, and is now working on a film for Hadassah Hospital.

Miss Kaut-Howson, 32, came to Israel last year with a considerable theatrical reputation behind her. Born in Poland, she was on the stage at the age of eight, as the child lead in Ida Kaminska's Polish Jewish State Theatre. She studied at the Warsaw Theatre School and at Warsaw University, and met her husband, film producer Richard Howson, in London in 1964 while touring with the Kaminska company. He returned with her to Poland, but was virtually thrown out a year later, and they settled in London. Helena went to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (RADA) to study direction. Soon she was directing RADA plays, and productions at the Unity Theatre in north London, which "specializes" in plays with a social message (Miss Kaut-Howson is a confirmed socialist).

Habimah offer

In November 1971, with a IL10,000 grant from the Hatzdrot and another IL2,000 from the Ministry of Education and Culture, she decided to begin at once with a play — turning down, for the moment, a starring offer from Habimah. She opened her theatre workshop at Beit Taylor, the Labour Council building in Kiryat Hayovel. The Hatzdrot published posters announcing that: "Apart from interest in community problems, no experience is required. Nevertheless, it was mainly semi-professionals and students who were attracted at first, and it was only later that the 'local kids' drifted in from the streets, and found, to their amazement, that the workshop had something of real interest to offer them. Now, there are a score of 'actors' and technicians, and a chorus of 40."

Jewish education researcher dies

Special to The Jerusalem Post

DR. Uriah Zevi Engelman, who was director of research at the American Association for Jewish Education for more than 10 years, died recently aged 77. In 1952 he started to compile a National Study of Jewish Education in the U.S., together with Prof. Oscar Janowsky, for the American Association. After seven years of study of 37 typical American communities, he wrote, in conjunction with Alexander M. Dushkin, a book which interpreted the study. For the 1962 World Conference on Jewish Education in Jerusalem, he prepared the report on education in the Diaspora.

When he retired from the American Association, he began work in the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University, contributing some basic documentary materials for the students, including an annotated bibliography of Jewish education in Europe 1914-1962.

Ill health compelled him to return to live in Florida.

Avant-garde

Lately, she made her name as the director of a series of plays at the King's Head, an avant-garde "pub-theatre" in London, put on by "Stockyard Theatre," a group of theatre-makers interested in "social" theatre. The specialty of the Stockyard plays is that each performance is followed by a free discussion among the audience. The result — and this is vital to Miss Kaut-Howson — is that the plays attract young people who would not otherwise go to the theatre.

Among those who saw and were impressed by the Stockyard productions were Israeli authors Aharon Megged and Moshe Shamir (the

one was Cultural Attache, the other headed the Jewish Agency Aliya Department in London). When Miss Kaut-Howson came up with her idea of a community theatre workshop in Israel, Megged wrote an enthusiastic recommendation to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek.

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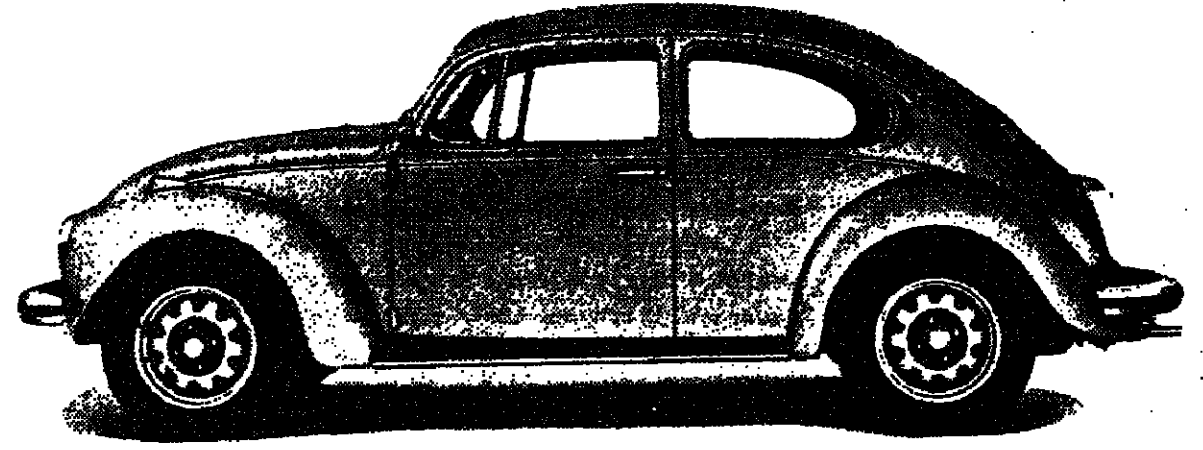
Those who are interested, please contact Mr. Shmuel Gefen at NRP headquarters, Tel. 03-444151, 440249 or at his home, Tel. 241761.

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Business and Finance



Foreign currency reserves have reached a new record and are still growing. MOSHE ATER explains how this happened, despite gloomy predictions. He stresses the role of increased immigration.

HOW THE MIRACLE HAPPENED

In the past few years Israel's balance of payments has changed less dramatically than her security and economic situation. In 1969, dollar reserves were dwindling rapidly. When they dipped below what was officially labelled the "safety line," bankers and economists advocated retrenchment in order to stave off disaster. When Mr. Ater returned to the helm at the treasury, he began by going abroad in search of salvation, and no Budget was published for 1970 because of the uncertainty of the situation.

changes have taken place in our invisible foreign trade accounts. Between 1969 and 1972 (forecast), each of these three revenue items has soared by about \$100m. a year. (The forecast for transfers included in the 1972 Budget envisages a smaller increase, but there is reason to believe that, like last year, it is an underestimate.)

immigrants and returning residents. Between 1969 and 1972 (forecast), each of these three revenue items has soared by about \$100m. a year. (The forecast for transfers included in the 1972 Budget envisages a smaller increase, but there is reason to believe that, like last year, it is an underestimate.)

annual rate of about \$500m. (and intends to increase it) and that it has been able to raise the huge dollarations it receives by stressing the needs of immigration — in particular from the U.S.S.R.

the Jewish Agency? That the Agency's agricultural settlement budget almost equals that of the Government? That its housing budget is actually 25 per cent larger than that of the Government? That its Absorption and Welfare budgets approximate IL400m., three times the amount allocated by the Government? True, these figures refer to the "Budget of Needs" approved by the Agency's executive, which depends on the proceeds achieved in the various campaigns. They are therefore intentionally optimistic, and should be taken with a sizeable pinch of salt. Nevertheless, they indicate the magnitude of these funds, which we prefer to overlook, because that is more palatable than acknowledging our dependence on them.

Today, our chief worry is too much foreign currency pouring into the economy and increasing the already excessive home demand. Our dollar reserves have reached a new record, and are still growing. At the end of March, the central bank's reserves amounted to \$851m., as compared with \$361m. at the end of 1970 and \$715m. at the end of 1971. Foreign currency balances held by commercial banks have increased from about \$250m. to about \$600m. over the past four years.

It is common knowledge that to cover this deficit, Israel has resorted largely to foreign aid, charity and borrowing abroad. But it is worth while looking at the way this has been accomplished.

IT is astonishing how little aware most people are of the crucial support extended to Israel by Jews abroad. It is the more astonishing in view of the current discussion concerning the treatment of new immigrants, who — it is often argued — get accommodation at the expense of local residents. The argument sounds ludicrous when one considers that the Jewish Agency alone is currently spending at an

Incidentally, one cannot help feeling that this contribution of world Jewry to Israel's balance of payments is deliberately understated. Little information is available about the sums brought — and spent here — by immigrants and foreign residents, but they are said to have amounted to \$115m. last year. The Bonds revenue is habitually lumped with other loans. And most of the Jewish Agency's expenditure is incorporated in the Government's budget, creating the illusion that the Government is also the source of the money provided by the various funds.

THE miracle of our balance of payments resolves itself, therefore, as follows: in the past two years we increased our foreign debt by about \$1,650m., half of it American credits, and the rest equally divided between Bonds and other loans. We got a boost from German restitutions and a smaller one from the revival in foreign investments. But the main factor has been increased immigration, which has poured into our economy over and above our current requirements. These factors are likely to persist for some time to come.



Gaza Strip residents crossing into Israel are still searched, although they no longer require entry permits. Some 2,000 Gazans more than usual crossed the checkpoints on Sunday, when the new regulations took effect.

Eartha sends love to Bloemfontein

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa (AP) — Entertainer Eartha Kitt to amend rules which bar non-whites from the auditorium stage under the nation's strict racial segregation laws.

NEW YORK: HOW LITTLE DO YOU WANT TO PAY?

Too robust for Mozart



Subscription concert No. 5 by the Israel Chamber Ensemble, conducted by Bruno Campanella, Solists: Miriam Fried, Yael Aviv, Gali Hahayal, April 29.

was no softness in the second movement and the playfulness and almost rustic charm of the third movement remained at least partly hidden in the score.

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JERUSALEM IN AGONY

AS remorseless as an oncoming tide, the plague of hunger crept over Jewish Jerusalem. At Notre-Dame, the famished Gadna youths kept their field glasses trained on the adjacent Arab quarter of Musrara, looking for a stray chicken scurrying through the yard of an abandoned home. Musrara was a kind of no man's land, and at night the hungry youths would risk their lives going after the chickens they had picked out.

Those forays could be dangerous. One night Netanel Lorch learned that one of his men had been killed by a Legion mortar shell as he crept back from Musrara with a sack of rice and a Persian carpet on his back.

They could also lead to bizarre happenings. One group of Notre-Dame's Gadna youths broke into the store of an Armenian shopkeeper in Musrara, gulping down enormous bottles of what those desperately thirsty youngsters assumed to be pink lemonade. A few hours later Shaltiel's headquarters got a despairing call. "The Legion is using poison gas," the youngster said. "We need help desperately. Shalom Dror rushed to the building. Indeed, the kids were all sick, retching on the floor or lying in a stupor. Picking up a bottle of the lemonade they had been drinking, Dror sipped it and found the Legion's poison gas. They were all drunk. The bottle contained pink champagne. Products of rigidly orthodox households, none of the youngsters had known what it was.

Few Jerusalemites outside of the Haganah dared venture into Arab-held territory no matter how painful their hunger. The Arab homes in the areas occupied by the Haganah's rush forward May 14 and 15 had long since been picked clean of food. Joseph ordered engineers, pretending to be looking for shell damage, to make a house-to-house survey of the Jewish city in quest of unusual food hoards seized by looters.

The capital 24 years ago: under a constant hail of shelling and a plague of flies, Jerusalem's one hundred thousand Jews were gripped by hunger and thirst. In this extract from 'O Jerusalem!' Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre describe the first of the food convoys to reach the capital and Ben-Gurion's efforts to reach a cease-fire.

A small community of forty-one people, at least, was spared the cruel hunger gripping Jerusalem's one hundred thousand Jews. Not surprisingly, they were all French. Trapped in their consulate, they had a secret food supply behind the Arab lines — a farm run by the Assumptionist Fathers of St-Pierre in Galilee on the slopes below Mount Zion. Built over the grotto in which Saint Peter had allegedly wept his remorse at having denied Jesus three times before the cock's crow, the church and its farm contained seven cows, one hundred pigs and six hundred chickens. Nightly its director, Brother Francois, slipped along the Valley of Silwan up to Sir Alan Cunningham's old residence, now occupied by the Red Cross, with a sackful of food for the consulate.

End of the bread

There was practically nothing left to put on the other tables of Jewish Jerusalem, however. On Friday, June 4, Dov Joseph transmitted to David Ben-Gurion the grimdest alarm he had been forced to send Tel Aviv. By reducing the population's already spartan bread ration from 200 to 150 grams, he would have enough flour to supply his citizens bread for five more days. "We can't rely on miracles," he warned. "I ask you to order the transportation of bread any way possible. Minimum seventeen tons per day. Try to

send it by jeep or by camel." Despite Dov Joseph's words, Jerusalem was going to have to rely on a miracle to survive, and the instrument with which David Marcus would have to perform it was before him — a solitary bulldozer belonging to the Solel Boneh construction firm. The Haganah was not the American Army, and that machine was the sole representative of the parade of road levelers, scrapers and hydraulic shovels he had hoped to see converge on the Arab village of Beit Jiz, the beginning point of Marcus' Burma Road.

The American colonel waved toward the looming crests of the Judean hills. "There," he told the driver. "It's through there we've got to go." Beit Jiz became a construction camp overnight. Ahead, the bulldozer tore away yard by yard at the first hill along its route. Slowly, steadily, it shoved aside the topsoil, rolled stones out of the way, terraced the slope, uprooted tree trunks, lacking machines, Marcus and Shlomo Shamir used men. Sweating and choking in the red dust raised by the bulldozer, an army of labourers and stonecutters followed behind the bulldozer, filling in holes, levelling the ground, widening with axes and saws the path hacked out by the bulldozer's blade.

They worked around the clock, one shift sleeping in Beit Jiz while the second worked. By day a cloud of dust marked their advance into the hills. By night it was the clang and rattle of the bulldozer echoing from crest to crest up toward the ridge of Latrun.

Sure that the noise and the dust would alert Colonel Majali to their activities and lead him to shell the area or attack it, Marcus set up outposts and laid ambushes all around the work site. Each night, as soon as darkness and a total blackout covered their activities, the jeeps came up, fifteen or twenty of them, weighted down with three-inch mortar shells, rifle ammunition and Bazooka machine guns. While the workers slapped their metal sides as a man might whack a pony's flank, they rolled through the darkness over the stretch of road workers had built toward the forbidding hillside still untamed by their shovels.

Marcus received a second bulldozer to speed the work. But the terrain was so rough, the inclines they had to pass were so steep, that each hundred yards forward required three hundred yards of winding road. Marcus despaired. The miracle was going to take too much time. Before he could tear out of the resistant hills of Judea a road over which a load-bearing truck could pass, Jerusalem was going to be shelled or starved into submission.

The daily quota of shells hurled into Jerusalem by Emilie Jumaan's guns had now been supplemented

by a second menace. The field-pieces of Colonel Abdul-Asiz' Egyptian army in the south were battering the city with airbursts which fung showers of shrapnel through its streets. In lives, in morale, in property damage, the shelling was taking a frightful toll. The Arabs were apparently aware of the bread and water distribution schedules. Every time one started, a new flood of wounded submerged the desperately overcrowded hospitals. Wounded were packed into every available corner. In the growing heat, flies became a major problem. After attempting to drive them off for a while, hospital inhabitants, both patients and staff, grew apathetic. Wounded and doctors alike lived on a cup of tea, a slice of bread and a spoonful of jam three times a day.

The intensity of the shelling had forced an end to the normality Dov Joseph had sought to maintain. Most shops were closed now and Jerusalem's streets almost as deserted in the daytime as they were at night. People slept in cellars or in the hallways of their homes, and Jerusalem's citizens became adept at identifying the sound of incoming shells and judging their point of impact.

Dana Adams Schmidt of the "New York Times" found the incessant shelling more terrifying than anything he had been exposed to during four years of reporting the European war. Shells seemed to select their victims at random. One, Schmidt noted, crashed through a barber's window, killing the barber and the client in his chair but leaving unscathed another client waiting in the corner. One of his acquaintances spent an entire day scouring the city for a cup of condensed milk for her pregnant sister. On her way home with her treasure, she was knocked down by the concussion of an exploding shell. She was badly hurt, but her cup of milk remained unspilled.

Citizen heroes

Certain categories of citizens became local heroes. Among them were Zvi Leibowitz' water carriers and Alexander Singer's repair crews for the high-tension lines feeding the hospitals and the bakeries. Fourteen- and fifteen-year-old Gadna youths carried messages under shelling from one Haganah post to another. One of them, Tova Goldberg, a dark-haired, big-framed girl, always ran to her destination thinking that if she did the shells had less chance of finding her. She could not run fast enough. One morning an Arab shell caught up with her. She stumbled, she recovered her senses, she saw her hand, severed from her wrist, lying on the ground before her. Her fingers still folded around her message. She picked it up and staggered to the Haganah post to which it was addressed. "Here is your message," the sixteen-year-old girl said, passing her severed hand to a soldier. "Now please get me a doctor."

Jerusalem's Jewish population would not easily forget that the centres of Western Christianity, which had clamoured for their city's internationalization, now ignored their agony. The Vatican, the Church of England, the councils of Orthodoxy, the governments of those nations that supported internationalization did not see fit to launch a storm of protest over what was happening to them in New Jerusalem. To the city's besieged residents, it seemed that the outside world was more interested in saving Jerusalem's Christian stones than in saving its Jewish inhabitants. As the city's casualties grew, a walk through Jerusalem's streets became a painful as well as a dangerous experience. Its walls and telephone poles were covered with death notices and with pictures of the young men and women who had died defending the new state. One of them one day early in June bore the photo of a young girl killed in the fighting in the south. The following morning her father was at his desk promptly at seven o'clock, as he was every day. Even the loss of his daughter could not be allowed to interrupt Dov Joseph's terrible task.

On Saturday, June 3, he was forced to make still another cut in the city's ration. It was the last he would be able to make: when it was gone, there would be nothing left. Henceforth his fellow Jerusalemites would get 150 grams a day — four thin slices of a soggy, crumbling mass called bread and, for a week, eight ounces of dried beans, peas and groats.

On the other side of the city, Major Abdullah Tell waited patiently. Inspecting his men's positions each day, his swagger stick in his hand, his pearl-handled Smith and Wesson revolver strapped to his waist, the young officer was sure that he



CIVILIANS UNDER FIRE: Constant Arab shelling took a frightful toll of lives during the siege.

was slowly squeezing the Jewish city into submission. The intelligence he was able to glean from the city's diplomats, the two desperate attacks of the Haganah at Latrun revealed how grim his foe's situation was. And on June 5 he received his first indication that events were heading toward a conclusion. The Belgian consul discreetly sounded him out on his surrender terms.

Only one faint worry disturbed him. It was a report brought him by a peasant from a village near Bab el Wad. "The Jews," he said, "are building a secret way to Jerusalem."

Colonel Habes Majali had already observed the bulldozers' advancing column of dust and heard their motors' echoes at night. For several days, villagers near Latrun had been informing him that large numbers of Jewish civilians were assembling in Beit Jiz and Beit Susin. When Tell relayed the peasants' words to him, they confirmed his growing suspicions. Majali had only to order his 25-pounders to open an intense fire in the area and he could have devastated Marcus' project and killed dozens of workers. But he could not undertake a major action without the agreement of his brigade commander and a major addition to his ammunition supply. He sent his adjutant, Captain Rousan, to the English colonel, T. L. Ashton, commanding the brigade, for permission to bombard the area. Rousan explained to the Englishman their conviction that the Jews were building a road to Jerusalem that could bypass the Latrun salient.

Ashton shrugged his shoulders with indifference. "The terrain is too tough," he said. "It's too mountainous. They'll never get a road through there." Before sending Rousan back to his regiment's headquarters, Ashton gave the young officer a handwritten order for Colonel Majali. "Under no condition," it said, "are you to waste your 25-

pounder ammunition in the sector Beit Jiz-Beit Susin."

By Monday, June 7, Dov Joseph was desperate. As the first week of June slipped by, he had watched in a growing fear and apprehension the steadily shrinking figures in each column of the orange folder locked in his desk. One by one, the last of the commodities each of these columns represented had disappeared.

They were, Joseph thought, "coming to a perilous end." There was three days of food left in his warehouses. The prospects were so horrible he didn't dare contemplate them. "I was mentally bracing myself for that terrible moment when I'd have the women of Jerusalem on my doorsteps crying out for food for their children and I would have nothing to offer them but empty warehouses," he would one day recall. "Whatever would I say to them?"

Desperate situation

Aware of how desperate the city's situation had become, the Haganah was preparing still another assault at Latrun. Jerusalem, Joseph feared, could not even wait for that. He was not an emotional man, but on this June morning he poured out all his concern and anger in a cable to Ben-Gurion:

"Do we have to be satisfied with only hopes and possibilities? I've been warning for weeks that there is a need to send food supplies and nothing has arrived... suggested a few ways and you didn't respond. You managed to send other things, why not food? Why not draft those hundreds who are sitting in cafes in Tel Aviv for Jerusalem's sake? I ask you what will happen if God forbid, the operation doesn't succeed. If we do not receive flour by Friday, there will be starvation in the city."

So brief was the delay proposed in that cable that there was no question of waiting for the Burma Road. Ben-Gurion summoned his closest collaborators to find a way

of nourishing the famished city. There was only one. Three miles of steep ravines and sharp inclines separated the farthest point to which Marcus had been able to push his bulldozers and the point from Jerusalem could penetrate into the hills. Since it was totally impossible to push a truck through those three miles, the survival of Jerusalem's one hundred thousand Jews would have to be entrusted to another form of transport, the most ancient in the world: two man-carrying feet.

Ben-Gurion's experts calculated that if they could round up five hundred men and marched them through the darkness each night under their assault at Latrun, Jerusalem over those three miles of terrain with a forty-five-pound sack on their backs, they might get enough food across the hills to save the city.

An hour later, Pinhas Bracker, a forty-year-old meter reader for the Palestine Electric Company like scores of others, got a call ordering him to report immediately to the headquarters of the Labour, the labour organization. Bracker assured his wife he'd be home for dinner. He was used to such summonses; he had been a member of the Home Guard since 1940.

A line of buses waited for Bracker and the scores of men called up with him. As soon as they arrived, they were loaded into the buses for what they were in but very special mission. They were a rich variety of types: bank clerks in dark suits, civil servants in shirtsleeves, workers, shopkeepers. Even Mordechai Zeira, Israel's best-known folk singer, was among them.

Most of them shared two characteristics. They were city dwellers and had rarely walked more than half a mile at a time. They were middle-aged or older, their legs and backs which would have to nourish Jerusalem were all close to retirement age.

(Continued on next page)

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Food arrives on the backs of men

(Continued from previous page)

The buses took them to Kfar Lu, the old British Army camp on which the Nahshon convoys had set out. The camp was already brimming with activity when they arrived. Called in haste on the nearby kibbutzim, women are frantically stuffing flour, rice, gar, dried vegetables and chocolate into the sacks the men would carry.

Their leader, Joseph Avidar, gathered them for a briefing on a job ahead. As he spoke, he began to see signs of fear and doubt creeping into the faces of some. The Russian miller's son had had a hand making grenades for the Haganah stalked up the road in a noisy hoarse with emotion. The men before him at the time the ration distributed to their fathers in Jerusalem that morning consisted of four loaves of bread. Pointing dramatically to the pile of sacks awaiting them, he proclaimed, "Each one of you is going to carry on your back the food to keep a hundred Jews alive another day."

Avidar had one more surprise. He had a hundred pack racks Kliefel had bought for twenty men almost as an afterthought on Christmas Day in Antwerp had found a utilization. Avidar ordered the hastily mobilized men to load their sacks to a rack and get back into their buses. They were off to the hills of Judea.

A riotous scene prevailed in the town. Like many of the men around him, Pinhas Bracker, the leader of the Palestine Electric Company who had proposed as wife he would be back or dinner, wondered what anguish is prolonged absence was going to cause his family. From Kfar Lu his bus had gone through fields then up toward Latrun, which the Seventh Brigade had wrestled to wrest from the Arab side. The bus had turned east on a dirt track to Beit Jiz.

Convoy sets off

It was midnight as the first buses started into the Judean foothills. A chill wind rolled down from the plateau, sending shivers through these men dressed in irtaleeva for the humid side-salls of Tel Aviv. Ahead, green, pink and yellow lights glimmered across the dark skies, their arrival to some hidden Arab number. At the first whistle of a w random shots fired by Mahmoud May'tah's mortars, the men threw themselves onto the floor of the bus.

The convoy struggled through flames and lavender up to the village of Beit Susin, easternmost of the night of the Burma road. There the men got down and hung their sacks on their backs. Bronislaw Bar-Shemer, the officer who had kidnapped the trucks of el Avir for Operation Nahshon, ranged them in single file. Each man was instructed to take hold of the shirtail of the man before him so that they would not get lost in the darkness. Then, Bar-Shemer at their head, they started rwar into the night.

Watching them disappear, Vign Herzog was struck by a range detail, "the total silence of those men who belonged to the world's most talkative people." To David Marcus, their disappearing line evoked the image of the caravans of antiquity on King olomo's highways.

The column passed through the where Marcus' two bulldozers led his army of laborers fought,

as they had for nights, to push the road forward. Some of them were already laying the first segments of a pipeline which would soon deliver water over the hill to tank trucks run down from Jerusalem. The pipeline that would eventually ease Jerusalem's collective thirst had originally been destined to replace the pipes of London-blown out by the Blitz.

After a slight decline, the track straightened out to assault the steep incline leading up to the first crest. It was there that the porters' martyrdom began. Without any light, the men stumbled on hidden stones, slipped to the ground, grabbing a clump of wild carrots or a bush to keep themselves from rolling down the hillside. Feled by a heart attack, one man tumbled back down the ravine, bouncing helplessly from rock to rock. The man behind him stepped over his body to attack in their turn the slope that had killed him.

Some, too exhausted to go on, sank to the ground by the side of the path. The strongest struggled to the top, laid down their loads, then came back down to help them. To forget the pain of his ascent, Pinhas Bracker forced himself to remember a happy picnic he had had in these hills as a young family man. Others remembered Avidar's words, that they carried on their backs the ingredients of one hundred thousand Jews' survival. Still others thought only how to move one foot forward after the other. Mixed with the scraping and stumbling noise of their feet was a bizarre sound, the panting of their middle-aged lungs. At points the slope became so steep that the men literally had to pull themselves forward by tugging on stone ledges or grasping the roots of the rare shrubs along their route. The one that offered the best support was a kind of wild strawberry plant with deep roots, called because of its red flower, "Blood of the Macabees."

Some men crawled forward on their hands and knees. On the reverse slopes, those who couldn't hold on slid down the hillside on their stomachs, moving like crabs from rock to rock so that the precious load on their backs would not be lost.

Without a word, without a cry, the column continued along its way. At its head, Bar-Shemer prayed that the guns of Latrun would remain silent and not turn their expedition into a disaster with a few mortar shells. Finally, after three hours, he saw ahead in the predawn grayness the silhouettes of a team of porters brought out from Jerusalem to load their trucks onto waiting jeeps. Dov Joseph's desperate appeal had been heard. The efforts of Bar-Shemer's three hundred men from Tel Aviv would give thirty thousand Jews in Jerusalem food for another day.

At dawn, Arieh Belkind, the manager of Dov Joseph's warehouse, arrived at his principal depot at the Evelyn de Rothschild School. All he had that morning was of Tuesday, June 8, was a few crates of matzo. On his way to work, his thoughts had been on their "impending tragedy." Walking in the door, he suddenly discovered a pile of sacks sitting on

the warehouse floor. Belkind bent down, opened one, and ran his fingers through its contents. It was flour. Overcome, he began to cry.

Ben-Gurion seizes a slender chance

THERE was still another way by which Jerusalem might be saved, and Ben-Gurion was determined to seize it if he could. It was a cease-fire. After the Arabs had summarily rejected the United Nations' first cease-fire call, Britain had placed before the Security Council another, calling for a four-week truce. Two of its terms, providing for an embargo on the shipment of arms and of men of military age into the area during the truce, displeased Tel Aviv. It was, indeed, to be able to do just what that the Israelis wanted a cease-fire.

The Arabs despite Britain's change of mind, continued to resist the appeal, and the problem of getting both sides' agreement was thrust into the lap of the United Nations mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte. The Swedish diplomat had made a hurried trip to Cairo, Beirut, Amman and Tel Aviv seeking agreement. On this Monday morning, June 7, Bernadotte had submitted to the Arab League and Tel Aviv a new truce plan. It made one concession to the Israeli position. Men of military age would be allowed into the area provided they had not been formed into military units before the truce.

Ben-Gurion felt he had no choice but to accept. There was no doubt in his mind that "we were at the end of our rope." Supplies "were running out everywhere." They had suffered two defeats at Latrun, lost the Old City and suffered what would have been a serious defeat against the Iraqis in Jenin if their enemies had pursued it. The Egyptians were twenty-five miles from Tel Aviv. Only in the north, where they had captured Acre, driven to the Lebanese border and chased the Syrians out of Galilee, had they been successful. Everywhere their units needed time to regroup, reorganize and reequip. And above everything else loomed the problem of Jeru-



JERUSALEM HEROES: The only source of supply for a thirsty population, the water carriers stuck to their daily schedules despite the shelling.

salem. Despite the heroic efforts of Marcus' road builders and his advance south of Tel Aviv. The campaign had exposed the army's inefficiency and the corruption of its suppliers. Medicine, food, water, gasoline, munitions all were lacking. Rifles jammed and grenades exploded prematurely in men's hands. The higher-ranking officers preferred the shelter of their tents to sharing the heat of the desert with their men. Morale was low. The army's younger officers felt bitterly that they had been thrown into a war for which they were unprepared and unequipped, while in Cairo the country's rulers continued to live a life of undiminished ease and luxury.

The Iraqis had been a total disappointment to their fellow Arabs. The Lebanese, after a few gestures on May 14, had been inactive, and the Syrians, as Major of Israeli colonies lay menacingly to the army's rear. The ferocious resistance of each settlement's underarmed defenders gave evidence of the high price the Egyptians would have to pay to conquer

for supplies, and with an embargo looming they were running short of arms, supplies and spare parts. Now the nation which had made no effort to stop the conflict on May 14, Great Britain, was actively counseling her Middle Eastern friends to accept the cease-fire.

Events had not worked out quite as Ernest Bevin's Foreign Office had predicted. The Israelis had been tenacious, the Arabs less aggressive than expected. A beleaguered Israel turning to Britain to extricate her, at the price of handing the Arabs the Negev or some other part of her territory, was no longer likely.

Ironically, in Amman it was the leaders of the nations that had made the smallest contribution to the war, Syria and Lebanon, who were most anxious to pursue it. Haj Amin Hussein's Arab Higher Committee also opposed a cease-fire bitterly, fearing that it would deprive the Arab drive of its momentum and shatter the delicate alliance that had driven them to fight. So, too, did Azzam Pasha. He now felt that the war had to be pursued because he was sure a pause would favor their foes. Given the state of world opinion, he felt that the Arabs would be unable to resupply themselves during a cease-fire, while the Israelis would.

Tel Aviv. You haven't been defeated and you want to catch your breath. What do you think the Jews will do with a cease-fire? Do you think they will do nothing? They will use it, too, and you will find them twice as strong as you are afterward."

Nokrashy was adamant. "Azzam," he said, "my decision is based on the advice of my Chief of Staff. I'm not going to take your advice over my soldiers'."

"You're getting your advice from the most ignorant man in Egypt when it comes to warfare," Azzam snorted in reply. The League's secretary general feared that Nokrashy's stand was simply a pretext to abandon the war altogether. He knew, too, that the Egyptian masses, fed a daily barrage of misleading communiques, were going to be enraged if a cease-fire deprived them of their expected triumph. Just as bellicose propaganda was in part responsible for getting the Arab leaders into the war, it now threatened to keep them in it. It was Azzam's ace in the hole.

Arab squabbles

When it became apparent that the truce was going to carry the day and that only the Syrians were prepared to go on fighting, Azzam grabbed a piece of paper from his desk. Angriily, he wrote out his resignation and threw it on the table. He was going to publicly denounce the men who had forced a cease-fire on the League, he said, as he stalked from the meeting.

White-faced, Nokrashy leaped up and rushed after him. He caught up with Azzam in the corridor. Tugging his sleeves, he said, "Azzam, do you know what you are doing? You are killing me. If I go back to Cairo with your resignation and a cease-fire, I will be assassinated."

Azzam was shattered by his words. He knew how much truth there was in what Nokrashy had just said. Despite their bitter political differences, they were friends and they had lived through many tribulations together.

"All right," he said, "I'll accept. But the Arab people will never forgive us for what we are about to do." Then, wordlessly, Azzam walked back into the meeting room and tore up his resignation.

C. Dominique Lapiere and Larry Weidenfeld and Nicholson, Jerusalem. The last extract will be published in Friday's Jerusalem Post.

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SWITZERLAND											
AMDEN	1100	Rössli	B-1	43.-	11.15			31.-	8.05		
BAD RAGAZ	530	Lattmann	B-1	75.-	19.50	75.-	19.50	55.-	14.30	57.-	14.80
		Tamina	B-1	66.-	17.15						
BERNE	545	Bellevue-Palace	A-1	50.-	13.-	51.-	13.25			35.-	9.10
		Bed & Breakfast									
ENGELBERG	1020	Ring Apartments	A-2	65.-	16.90						
		Hoheneck	B-1	48.-	12.45	48.-	12.45	40.-	10.40	40.-	10.40
INTERLAKEN	569	Grand Hotel Beau Rivage	A-1	65.-	16.90	75.-	19.50	50.-	13.-	55.-	14.30
KANDERSTEG	1170	Park Hotel Gemmi	A-2	70.-	18.20	55.-	14.30	45.-	11.70	45.-	11.70
		Bernerhof	B-1	59.-	15.30	59.-	15.30	45.-	11.70		
KLOSTERS	1220	Weisskreuz-Belvedere	B-1	65.-	16.90			50.-	13.-	55.-	14.30
SEDRUN	1450	Mira	B-1	34.-	8.85			31.-	8.05		
		Krüzlippass	B-1	34.-	8.85						
WEGGIS	450	Albana	A-2	63.-	16.35			48.-	12.45	52.-	13.50
		Friedheim	B-1	48.-	12.45			42.-	10.90	43.-	11.15
WENGEN	1275	Regina	A-2	50.-	13.-	55.-	14.30	43.-	11.15		
		Alpenrose	B-1	45.-	11.70	48.-	12.45	37.-	9.60		
ZWEISMIMEN	1000	Krone	B-1	40.-	10.40	40.-	10.40	35.-	9.10	36.-	9.35
AUSTRIA											
BAD GASTEIN	1013	Weismayr	A-2	9,745.-	412.-	10,105.-	439.50	7,375.-	320.65		
		Meranhaus	B-1	6,880.-	299.15	6,880.-	299.15	5,830.-	253.50		
		Nussdorfer	B-2	6,000.-	260.85	6,000.-	260.85	5,350.-	232.60		
<small>All-inclusive rates for 21 nights, 15 thermal baths and 2 visits to a physician.</small>											
SEEFELD	1200	Kurhotel	A-2	8,330.-	362.15	8,880.-	386.10	6,330.-	275.20	6,770.-	294.35
		All-inclusive rates; 21 nights, 15 thermal baths, 2 physicians visits and free use of 2 swimming pools and saunas.									
		Klosterbräu	A-1	360.-	15.65	390.-	16.95	320.-	13.90	350.-	15.20
		All inclusive rates per day									
		Wetterstein	B-1	245.-	10.65			210.-	9.15		
		All inclusive rates per day									

Get Mountains of fun out of a molehill budget. Ask your travel agent for SWISSAIR'S ALPINE HIGHLIFE brochures on the 1972 BESTSELLERS, HEALTH RESORTS, GUIDED COACH TOURS, RHINE and RHONE CRUISES, YOUTH ACCOMODATION, MONEY SAVING RAIL TICKETS and many more low-budget bargains.



WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

ANNOUNCES
A NEW PROGRAMME OF STUDIES
IN THE LIFE SCIENCES
 (Biology, Biochemistry, Biophysics)
 to start at the opening of the 1972/73 Academic Year

Applications will be accepted from candidates with a B.Sc. degree in the Natural Sciences who wish to continue their studies towards research in modern biology.

Opportunity will be given to outstanding students to study directly from B.Sc. to Ph.D., although students will also be able to study only towards the M.Sc. degree.

The programme includes courses and seminars, as well as laboratory training, based on the integration of students in the research groups of the various departments in the Weizmann Institute.

The first year will be devoted to course work and laboratory training. In the second year, students will begin to do research for M.Sc. or Ph.D. degrees.

For additional information and application forms, please apply to the Secretariat, the Feinberg Graduate School, the Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 26, Rehovot, (Tel. 03-951721, Ext. 598).

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

With the opening of the 1972/73 academic year, the Graduate School will admit a limited number of candidates, toward the degree of M.Sc. in the following fields:

- APPLIED MATHEMATICS
- PURE MATHEMATICS
- COMPUTER SCIENCE
- PHYSICS (Experimental and Theoretical)
- APPLIED PHYSICS
- CHEMISTRY

Admission requirements: B.Sc. from an accredited institution of higher learning in Israel, or an equivalent degree from a recognized overseas university.

Applications should be submitted not later than August 31, 1972.

Applications received after that date will be considered only in exceptional cases.

The course will begin in October 1972.

The course of study, including M.Sc. project, is of two years' duration.

Application forms and all information, including lists of courses, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Feinberg Graduate School, Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 26, Rehovot, (Tel. 03-951721, ext. 598).

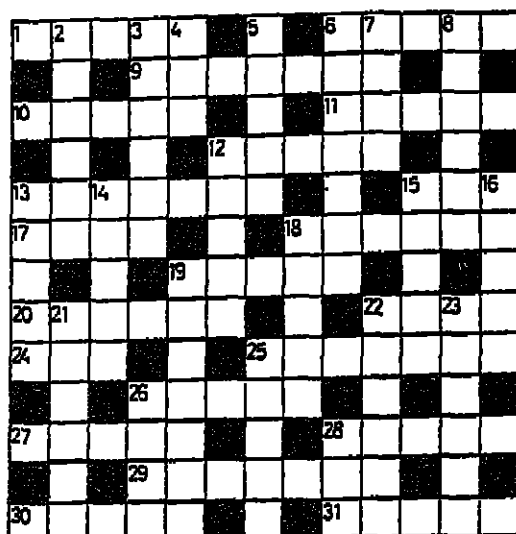
Registration of candidates towards the Ph.D. degree continues as usual.

SECRETARY
 The Feinberg Graduate School
 of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

EASY PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- Two-time (5)
 - Accumulate (5)
 - Faction (7)
 - True (5)
 - Make up for (5)
 - Alarm (5)
 - Smogger (7)
 - Fuel (3)
 - Rent (4)
 - Mystical (6)
 - Shoot at (5)
 - Shedding plant (6)
 - Death (4)
 - Deaf (3)
 - Sharp (7)
 - Twang (5)
 - Perfect (5)
 - Weaken (5)
 - Tenants (7)
 - Sequence (5)
 - Source (5)
- DOWN**
- Tell (3)
 - Curve (6)
 - Deadline (3)
 - Q o y e r o d
 - Entrance (5)
 - Respect (7)
 - Measure (7)
 - Shopper (6)
 - Trail (5)
 - Paranoid (5)
 - Deceit (5)
 - Keep short (5)
 - Narcotic (7)
 - Colonist (7)
 - Invader (6)
 - Big "I" talk (6)
 - Portman (6)
 - Money-bag (5)
 - Auction (4)
 - Affirmative (5)



- Firm support for a journey to the center of the globe (8)
 - Somebody cry in advance? (4)
 - Still seen in contemporary (4)
 - Always in a dream (7)
 - Trying to catch up with (7)
 - Italian or American angling (7)
 - Card game (5)
 - Large quantities of some (7)
 - Form of state useful in (7)
 - Base's point? (5)
- DOWN**
- Raise some dough (6)
 - One getting fat on vegetable production? (6)
 - Think about? (3)
 - A bit of a pig (5)
 - Usually baby supplement (7)
 - Welsh name now dispersed about the East (4)
 - Is judged it wrongly over the sea (5)
 - Many like Dorothy? (5)
 - To keep some writing of value (5)
 - Man or island (5)
 - One who is eager to do so (5)
 - Shantytown survivor? (5)
 - Fog and this swifter someone (7)
 - Study in unoriginal fashion (6)
 - It's fit to become an object of reverence (5)
 - Illegal substitute for a (5)
 - Send the money for a new (5)
 - Bad comment from Mar- (5)
 - To live on tea, we hear, is (5)

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- Sells cheaply, loud records (5)
 - Train in transport? (7)
 - In colours are heavenly (5)
 - Hotel cabbage? (5)
 - Ready to die people (5)
 - Italian city in union with part of Britain (5)
 - Tim Reed's fault? (7)
 - You can make it in one night easily (5)
 - Owns some west? How singular? (4)
 - Not a word debt to the (5)
 - He has many a vice (5)

- Friday's Cryptic Solution**
- ACROSS**
1. ELEC - E, L, E, C, T
 2. CUP - C, U, P
 3. DEAN - D, E, A, N
 4. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 5. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 6. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 7. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 8. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 9. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 10. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 11. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 12. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 13. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 14. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 15. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 16. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 17. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 18. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 19. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 20. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 21. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 22. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 23. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 24. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 25. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 26. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 27. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 28. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 29. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 30. BURY - B, U, R, Y
 31. BURY - B, U, R, Y

PRECISION - VI

Lacking diamonds

THE distribution of 4-4-1 with 11-15 high card points presents a special problem when the singleton is a ♠. If the singleton is any other suit the opening bid can be 1 ♠. Precision solved the problem by a conventional opening bid of 2 ♣, not only for the 4-4-1 distribution, but also for 4-4-0-5 and 4-3-0-5 when the five card suit is clubs. 2 NT is the only forcing response and asks the opener to describe his hand. This is done by a series of conventional bids. Today we have two deals from the 1969 and 1970 World Championships as reported by Goren.

against Italy. The following hand from the finals demonstrates the effectiveness of the 2 ♣ bid:

Dir N

Love all

WEST

♠ A 10 9 4 3

♥ 7

♦ A Q 7 5

♣ Q 9 3

EAST

♠ J 8

♥ 8 4

♦ J 10 8 5 4 4

♣ A K 2

SOUTH

♠ Q 8

♥ Q 10 9 5 5 3

♦ K 5 2

♣ 6 2

NORTH

♠ 10 7 5 2

♥ K Q 10 8 3

♦ 3

♣ A K Q 7

EAST

♠ A K Q

♥ 7 4

♦ J 10 7 5

♣ 8 5 5 4

SOUTH

♠ 8 5 5

♥ Q 10 9 5 5 3

♦ K 5 2

♣ 6 2

WEST

♠ 2

♥ 10

♦ 7

♣ 10

NORTH

♠ 2

♥ 10

♦ 7

♣ 10

EAST

♠ 2

♥ 10

♦ 7

♣ 10

SOUTH

♠ 2

♥ 10

♦ 7

♣ 10

When the Chinese sat North-South, North opened 2 ♣ and South immediately placed the contract in 4 ♠ which was easily made. The Italians also reached the same 4 ♠ game when North opened a conventional 2 ♣ and East-West could not compete. In other systems, against an opening of one in a suit by North, East-West could compete to the five level in diamonds and make a game!

In 1970 the following hand was played by the Chinese in the finals against the U.S.A. Aces:

Dir W

E-W vul

WEST

♠ J 8 4

♥ J 8 5 4

♦ J 10 3

♣ 8 5 4

EAST

♠ A K Q

♥ 7 4

♦ J 10 7 5

♣ 8 5 5 4

SOUTH

♠ 8 5 5

♥ Q 10 9 5 5 3

♦ K 5 2

♣ 6 2

WEST

♠ 2

♥ 10

♦ 7

♣ 10

NORTH

♠ 2

♥ 10

♦ 7

♣ 10

EAST

♠ 2

♥ 10

♦ 7

♣ 10

SOUTH

♠ 2

♥ 10

♦ 7

♣ 10

When China sat North-South, West passed, North opened 2 ♣, and South signed off at 2 ♠ which was easily made. In the companion room North-South were in trouble. The bidding went:

The play became rather complicated and South was set one trick, giving China 4 IMPs on the deal.

BRIDGE CALENDAR

Coming Events

May 13, Ashkelon Cup, National Pair Tournament at Ashkelon, two sessions starting at 10 a.m. June 1-3, World Bridge Olympiad, Miami, Florida; June 15-16, First World Championship for the Medical Profession at Monte Carlo.

Results

Jerusalem: Winners of the Purim Tournament, three rounds, average 15 tables; 1. Migdal, 2. Polya, 3. Shari, 4. Erdberg-Gilks. April 15, Pairs, 15 tables; 1. Dr. Lebel-Dr. Sobadira, 2. Thany-Gilinsky, 3. Mrs. Grossberg, 4. Gila, 4.5. Red-Kook, Erdberg-Gilks. April 25, Pairs, 13 Tables: 1. Bergel-Ben Zeev, 2.

Thany-Weinbach, 3. Mr. & Mrs. Amid, 4. Polya-Hovkin. April 15, Teams, 7 Tables: Winner: Bergel-Grossberg, Gilinsky-Hed. April 20, Teams, 5 Tables: Winner: Gilinsky-Schlesinger, Shari-Hed.

Netanya: April 6, Pairs, 21 Tables: N-S: 1. Mrs. Moses-Liberman, 2. G. Dotan-Drukman, 3. W. I. Asherman-Mrs. Gold-sonberg, 2. Singer-Mrs. Melman. Winners of the two round Pessah Tournament: Mrs. Moses-Liberman, 2. Dr. Mowalsky-Furrowsky, 3. G. Dotan-Drukman.

Tel Aviv: Pairs, two rounds, March 25, April 5, Winners: 1. Mrs. Abramson-Mrs. Golan, 2. Grinberg, 3. Redoshitzky, 3. Reuven-Kalozedman.

Weekly Duplicate Games, 8:00 p.m. Ashkelon - Monday, Thursday: Musem-Berkeba - Monday, Thursday: Beit Yaseor.

Herzliya B - Tuesday, Nordau 50.

Haifa - Monday, Thursday: Beit Hagagan.

Jerusalem - Sunday, Wednesday: Sports Club.

Kiryat Haim - Tuesday: Beit Nagler.

Netanya - Monday: Orly Hotel; Thursday: Wiko Hall.

Pardes Hana - Sunday: Wiko Hall.

Tel Aviv - Wednesday, Thursday, Dukas Club.

Behevet - Thursday: Masonic Hall.

Savyon - Sunday: Beit Hatarbut Yehud.

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TENDER No. 4/72

Tenders are invited for the supply of: 50,000 units galvanized hooks.

Tender forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Director, Purchasing and Supply Division, 173 Rehov Heral, Tel Aviv, daily during working hours.

The tender must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee or cheque of a recognized bank in the amount of 10% of the first IL2000, and 5% of the balance (if any) of the amount specified in the tender form.

The tender, accompanied by the Guarantee must be addressed to the Director-General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem, in double envelope, the inner envelope to be marked "Confidential - Tender No. 4/72". Tenders not submitted in the above manner will not be considered.

Tenders must be submitted no later than May 14, 1972.

The Ministry of Communications is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender nor to order the entire quantity from a single contractor.

Tenders by telegram will not be accepted.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Change in international services rates

The Ministry of Communications announces the adjustment of rates of the international calling according to changes that have taken place in the foreign currency exchange rates abroad due to the revaluation of gold and the dollar.

The new rates went into effect, Monday, May 1, 1972.

Details of the new rates are available at all post offices throughout the country. Data of telephone and telex rates are available from the Telex Operator and the service number "13."

WORRIED? CAN'T FIND HOTEL ROOMS? COME SEE US!

We have a large selection of apartments and houses for short-term rentals this summer.

ANGLO-SAXON REAL ESTATE AGENCY LTD.

Tel Aviv: 14 Behevet Frishman, Tel. (03)244841.

Jerusalem: 3 Behevet Frishman, Tel. (02)241161.

FOR SALE:

Place: Herzliya Bet

Price: IL150,000

Details: Well-ventilated 4-room flat, 3 balconies, central heating, central air, magnificent sea view.

Occupancy: Within 3 months.

Telephone: 990515, afternoon or evenings.

NO AGENTS!

REQUIRED

by leading Insurance Office

ENGLISH TYPIST

Working hours: 7:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

Please apply to:

Milarch Shingor Service, Tel. 2744.

Tru & Shingor Company Ltd., 27 Be'erot Rothschild, Tel Aviv, or P.O.B. 29458, Tel Aviv.

REQUIRED

by leading Insurance Office

ENGLISH TYPIST

Working hours: 7:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

Please apply to:

Milarch Shingor Service, Tel. 2744.

Tru & Shingor Company Ltd., 27 Be'erot Rothschild, Tel Aviv, or P.O.B. 29458, Tel Aviv.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency
Israel Education Fund
of the United Jewish Appeal

TENDER No. Kuf/129

1. The Executive of the Jewish Agency (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for the construction of the

COMMUNITY CENTRE AT KIRYAT GAT

2. The projected construction is on a total construction area of approximately 1,500 sq.m.

3. Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from Thursday, May 4, 1972, from the Agency, 17 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv, room 206 during office hours, against a non-refundable deposit of IL250.—

4. A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Tuesday, May 9, departing at 1 p.m. from the Chief Engineer's office at the Kiryat Gat Local Council.

5. Bids should be submitted not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, May 31, 1972, at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

6. Conditions of payment, in cash, to be arranged according to the contract to be signed.

7. This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act regarding Registration of Contractors for the execution of Engineering and Constructional Works 1969, such contractors to abide by requirements of the Act and to be eligible to carry out the works as specified.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency
Israel Education Fund
of the United Jewish Appeal

TENDER No. Kuf/130

1. The Executive of the Jewish Agency (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for the construction of the

BOGRAD COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL in KIRYAT GAT

2. The projected construction is on a total construction area of approximately 3,900 sq.m.

3. Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from Thursday, May 4, 1972 from the Agency, 17 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv, room 206 during office hours, against a non-refundable deposit of IL250.—

4. A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Tuesday, May 9, departing at 1 p.m. from the Chief Engineer's office at the Kiryat Gat Local Council.

5. Bids should be submitted not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, May 31, 1972, at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

6. Conditions of payment, in cash, to be arranged according to the contract to be signed.

7. This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act regarding Registration of Contractors for the execution of Engineering and Constructional Works 1969, such contractors to abide by requirements of the Act and to be eligible to carry out the works as specified.

THE JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY ANNOUNCES THE FOLLOWING VACANCY

Curator

FOR THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM (THE CITADEL)

(half-time position)

TO PREPARE AN EXHIBITION MASTER PLAN

Holder of Masters' degree will be graded at Gimmel-Bet Mamash. Holder of Bachelors' degree will be graded at Daled-Gimmel Mamash. Degrees must be in Archaeology and/or History of Israel and/or Art and Culture of the Near East.

Note: The job is temporary, and by special contract only.

Additional information about this position and application forms may be obtained at the office of the Director of Municipal Services, 32 Behevet Yafe, room 213, 2nd floor.

QUALIFIED APPLICANTS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS BY

Jerusalem, May 3, 1972

MAY 25, 1972

TEDDY KOLLEK, Mayor

HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCES

TWO VACANCIES FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS (72/17)

Duties:

Coordination and execution of large-scale projects on new construction at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre, Ein Kerem, Jerusalem and at the Hadassah Hospital, Mount Scopus, Jerusalem.

Professional Experience Required:

At least eight years' and ability to coordinate large-scale projects.

Candidates with the qualifications required for these duties are invited to submit applications detailing their education and experience to HMO Personnel Department, P.O.Box 499, Jerusalem.

ESTABLISHED EXPORT COMPANY

REQUIRES

experienced

ENGLISH SHORTHAND-TYPIST

Must have good knowledge of Hebrew.

Working hours: 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m.

Place of work: Tel Aviv.

Please call for appointment.

Tel. 268641 or 268638, Tel Aviv.

INVESTMENT COMPANY

requires

First Class Accountant

with good knowledge of Hebrew and/or German.

Apply Tel. 56284, Tel Aviv, between 4-5 p.m.

THE "ASSAF HAROFF" GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

ANNOUNCES

INFORMATION ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS BY TELEPHONE

Persons who wish to be informed on the condition of patients in the hospital may phone daily from 2-6 p.m. Tel. 03-983131-6 (6 lines). During those hours, no calls will be made from the hospital on these lines.

Relatives are requested to call the hospital during the aforementioned hours only.

HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION

REQUIRES

Registered and Practical Nurses (72/8)

for service in various departments at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre, Ein Kerem, Jerusalem.

Applications should be submitted to the Henrietta Sees Hadassah School of Nursing, P.O.Box 499, Jerusalem.

LARGE PHARMACEUTICAL FIRM

requires

MEDICAL PROPAGANDIST

with fixed salary

KNOWLEDGE OF HEBREW AND ENGLISH ESSENTIAL

Please apply, with curriculum vitae, to No. 148, P.O.B. 4684, Tel Aviv.

"Tnuva" Regional Dairy in Behevet seeks

INDEPENDENT MAINTENANCE MECHANIC

preferably graduate of vocational school.

Please apply: "Tnuva, Behevet," P.O.B. 2, Behevet, Tel. 954957. DISCRETION ASSURED.

TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY

WANTED

English secretary

with good knowledge and experience in correspondence and preparation (typing and editing) of scientific manuscripts.

Requirements: English as mother tongue preferably with a college degree and knowledge in other languages and Hebrew.

Salary: Commensurate with qualifications.

Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae, details of experience to the Biology Department, Tel Aviv University, Abs Kabir, Tel Aviv, by May 9, 1972.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ORGANIZATION

requires

DOCTORS

in the following locations:

1. Fatah Tikva - Pediatrician
2. Netanya - Pediatrician
3. Ramle - Pediatrician
4. Lydda - Pediatrician
5. Holon - General Practitioner
6. Yato - Pediatrician
7. Givatayim - General Practitioner
8. Herzliya - Pediatrician

Experienced candidates may apply with curriculum vitae and previous experience, to P.O.B. 4026, Tel Aviv.

LARGE HOTEL IN TEL AVIV AREA

REQUIRES

HOUSEKEEPING MANAGER

Applicants with experience, apply in writing to P.O.B. 4655, Tel Aviv, with curriculum vitae and previous experience.

Foreign financial group is interested in investing in already built-up hotel or hotel in construction.

Only serious first-class offers to be sent to No. 5200-1, P.O.B. 1524, Tel Aviv.

A LARGE TOUR OPERATOR IN TEL AVIV

Requires Experienced

SECRETARY / TYPIST

ENGLISH (Preferably also FRENCH)

Office hours: 8:30 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3:30-6 p.m.

Apply to: Mrs. Viansi between 1:30-5:30 p.m., Tel. 344126, Tel Aviv.

ANES - YISSUM LTD.

Jerusalem

REQUIRES

SECRETARY - TYPIST (female)

QUALIFICATIONS

- * Full command of English and Hebrew, including typing
- * At least three years' experience
- * Familiarity with office work

For an appointment call Tel. 02-529206 or 02-528507

WANTED

Economist or Lawyer

for excellent administrative position.

Age: 25-30.

Good conditions for the right candidate.

Apply with full details in writing to: "Economist/Lawyer" P.O.B. 4444, P.O.B. 1977, Tel Aviv. Discretion assured.

At the Cinema

Fean d'Ane (Paris, Tel Aviv), written and directed by Jacques Demy ("Les Parapluies de Cherbourg") from a story by Charles Perrault, is a musical fairy tale, exquisitely presented, with costumes and stages of entrancing beauty, that is more likely to appeal to adults than children.

Once upon a time there was a king, a queen and their daughter, the princess. When the queen lay dying she made the king promise that he would only marry someone more beautiful than herself. It is only person more beautiful than the queen was her daughter and that is how all the trouble started and beauty had to run away clad in a donkey's skin.

Catherine Deneuve is the Princess, Delphine Seyrig is her fairy god-mother, Jean Marais is the king and Jacques Perrin is the young prince who falls in love with Donkey Skin and since it is a fairy tale, naturally the two marry and live happily ever after.

Michel Legrand's music is charming and all in all the film is delightful, if a little on the long side. S.W.

TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR STUDIES

ANNOUNCES GUEST LECTURE

Prof. RICHARD PETERSON

Washington University, U.S.A.

on

DETERMINANTS OF MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOUR

Comparative Study - Norway, Sweden, Israel

on Tuesday, May 2, at 9 p.m.

Room 108, Natfali Building, Ramat Aviv Campus

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

English shorthand typing essential, knowledge of Hebrew an asset.

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MIGDAL - BINYAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE

MIGDAL-BINYAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

will be held at the Company's offices, 53 Sderot Rothschild, Tel Aviv ON TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1972, AT 11:00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Director's Report and accounts and for transacting any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

By order of the Board,
DR. A. EYLON, Secretary.

DEAFNESS CAN HIT ANYWHERE Micha's scope widened

By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — When Danny's second sister was just a few weeks old, he hid behind her cot and clapped hands: the baby reacted by waving her head and Danny read happily to his mother, "She needs a hearing aid." Danny then seven — and had himself deaf since birth.

When the fourth child was born, it too was deaf. Having the experience of one deaf child, the parents knew where to go and from the age of six months baby has received regular training at the Micha Centre for Deaf Children: its chances of speech development and overcoming its handicap are excellent.

It was one of the instances by Ethel Cohen, Director of Tel Aviv Micha training centre, at a press conference last week of the principal points she used in connection with the importance of early detection. "Parents, doctors, and nurses should all be far more aware of the need to test a baby's hearing at an early age.

In Micha's efforts, every Tip-Talav centre in the Jerusalem area is now carrying out routine tests on babies; discussions currently under way with the medical nurse of the Dan area and fully the same procedure will be started in Haifa.

Deafness can occur in any family, in any walk of life," said Ethel Cohen. "It may be hereditary, may be an isolated case. Two of our children in our care came from families where both parents are deaf.

Micha's task is as much to educate the parents as the deaf children themselves — for ideally there should be full cooperation with parents continuing at home the training received by the children once or twice a week at Micha centres. Since this is not always possible, Ethel Cohen initiated a scheme for home help volunteers some months ago: volunteers who would be willing to "adopt" one deaf child and spend an afternoon or two each week with it in its own home. There are now 24 such volunteers working in this scheme — though a further 40 are still needed. The volunteers attended a six-week course in lip reading, the psychology of deafness and speech development.

Two of the volunteers, Kalma Wortreich and Gila Gankovsky, spoke about their work to the press. Kalma joined the scheme after reading an advertisement in *The Jerusalem Post*. The child in her care is Katy, a two-year-old with an older brother and sister, both deaf. "Katy used to come for treatment very irregularly — it was hard for her mother to send her and with two other deaf children in the family, she had other preoccupations. When I first started working with her there was no communication — she used to bang her head against the walls and floor out of frustration and had no concentration whatsoever. Now, having visited her regularly each week for a few months, I can already see a lot of progress and we are firm friends.

Gila Gankovsky, a student, is another volunteer who has become so involved in her work that she hopes to continue professionally in the same field later on. She works with a 4½-year-old boy — one of a family of nine living in a small flat in Lod. "He is very responsive, very keen to learn. The family give him lots of encouragement and all try to help him; by now he can lip-read very well."

There are currently 127 children in the care of Micha Tel Aviv — including those who get special home treatment, those attending the Micha Centre, special kindergartens and four children in Kita Alef in regular schools who receive extra lessons at Micha in the afternoons. The organization runs on an annual budget of IL230,000 — 20 per cent of this coming from official subsidies and the rest from voluntary donations.

"The largest part of our budget goes towards private lessons (each child must receive individual training) and equipment, which is very expensive," says Ruma Weisman, Micha's chairman. Children attend the Micha centre in Tel Aviv from as far as Rehovot and Yavne in the south to Hadera in the north — and are transported by 30 volunteers with private cars (the same 30 women have been driving them for the past seven years) as well as by an ambulance donated by the Variety Club, put at Micha's disposal twice a week.

The number of deaf children in Israel is ever-increasing — with demands on Micha, which handles their training until the age of seven, increasing proportionately, says Mrs. Weisman. The association has outgrown its original modest premises in Tel Aviv's Rehov Bograshov and a large new centre is now under construction in Ramat Aviv. It should be opened by June 1973 and will include kindergartens, a large lecture hall for parents, teachers and students as well as small classrooms for individual tuition.

Funds for this, and other projects, are urgently needed: rising building prices will put the new centre's ultimate cost far beyond the original estimate. The Association hopes that proceeds from its annual bazaar, to be held on May 9 at Beit Elnel Brita, will help to meet the deficit on the cost of the new building.

Prevention, of course, is better than cure and right now, the current German measles epidemic is one of particular concern. The percentage of deaf, and even blind, children born to women who contract the disease during early pregnancy is extremely high.

As a chief pediatrician at a Tel Aviv hospital pointed out: "In view



Some of the attractive hand-made items which, together with a wide variety of other merchandise, will be on sale at the Micha Annual Bazaar to be held in Tel Aviv at Beit Elnel Brita on May 9th and 10th.

New nursery at Be'er Ya'akov

Jerusalem Post Reporter
BE'ER YA'AKOV. — A new nursery to accommodate 55 children of working mothers was dedicated this week in the immigrant quarter of the village of Be'er Ya'akov in the south of the country. The all-day nursery was built by the Los Angeles Council of the Pioneer Women in memory of Mrs. Tamia Bercutt, a long-time leader of the Pioneer Women in California, who died in 1970.

The Los Angeles Council of the Pioneer Women, it was reported, contributed \$25,000 to the building which houses two classrooms and full services, a kitchen and other facilities on a dunes plot. With a staff of six it cares for preschool age children from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. The total cost of the project was \$45,000.

Pat Nixon's Moscow schedule

WASHINGTON (AP). — FIRST Lady Pat Nixon will have a separate schedule on the forthcoming trip with the President to the Soviet Union, much as she did in China, the White House said Monday.

The 20-member advance party that went to Moscow returned Friday, and some details of the Nixon trip may be announced shortly.

However, Mrs. Nixon's Press Secretary Constance Stuart, said she had no details for Mrs. Nixon's itinerary as yet.

The First Lady probably will visit Leningrad's famous Hermitage Museum, which she toured briefly when the Nixons were in the Soviet Union in 1959 on a Vice-Presidential trip.

Mrs. Nixon can be expected to make the usual visits to a hospital or school while Nixon is busy with summit meetings.

No separate schedule is anticipated for Mrs. Nixon in Iran, where there will be only a brief stay, Mrs. Stuart said. The Shah of Iran probably will provide the customary royal banquet for the Nixons, which would be a key social event for that stop.

There still is no indication of the agenda for the windup stop in Warsaw, Poland, or for a rest stop in Salzburg, Austria, on the way to Moscow.

Good word for Israeli women

WASHINGTON (INA). — Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D., N.Y.), a black presidential aspirant who is critical of the treatment of women in the U.S., put in a good word last week for Israeli women.

Following a speech at the National Press Club for which she received a standing ovation from a large audience including many young women, Mrs. Chisholm commented on her support for female military service in the U.S. "Women are doing very well in Israel," where they are automatically drafted," she said.

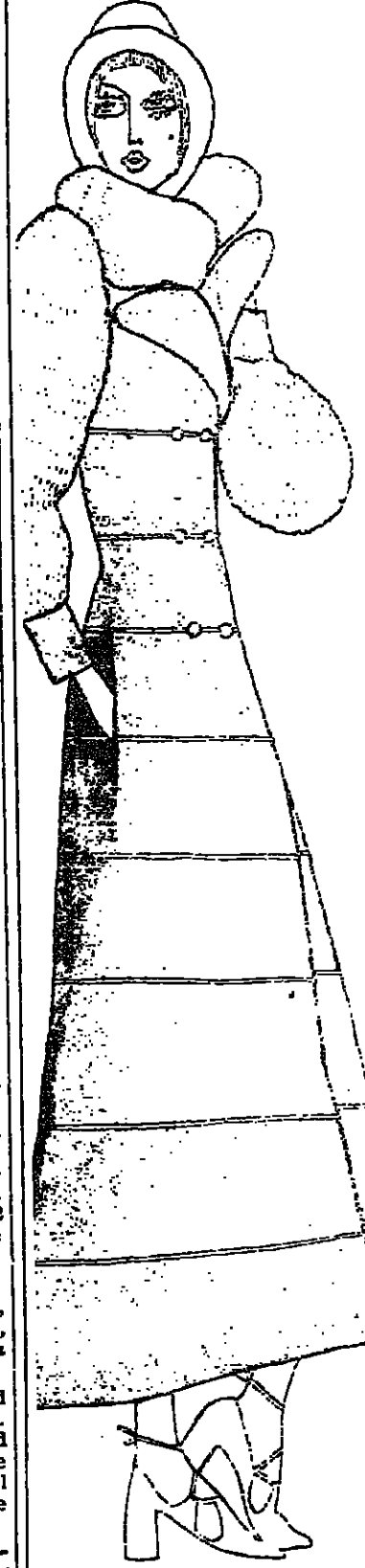
The Ministry of Health announced about two months ago that any woman in her first four months of pregnancy who had German measles, should contact her doctor immediately.

of the current German measles epidemic, the Ministry of Health should have made public announcements to the effect that women who have been exposed to, or contracted, German measles in her first four months of pregnancy must have tests taken for Rubella antibodies."

The Ministry of Health announced about two months ago that any woman in her first four months of pregnancy who had German measles, should contact her doctor immediately.

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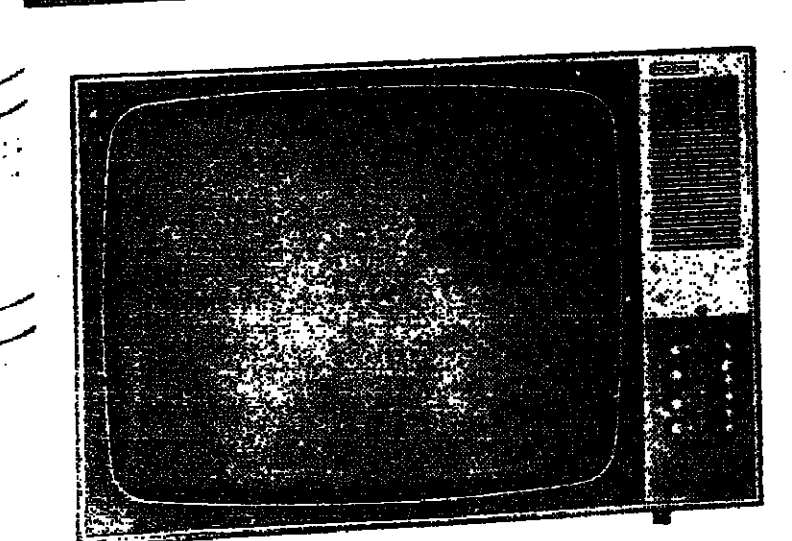
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Rhubarb desserts

By Molly Lyons Bar-David
IN Europe in the 14th century rhubarb — brought from northern Asia by monks — was used as a medicine. Finally it became an immensely popular treat for pies, jams, compotes. It grows all over the country now — except in the Sjun.

Rhubarb Pie
The Pastry: 2 cups flour (or if you wish you can buy cake flour — without baking powder in packages), dash of salt, ½ cup of margarine, ¼ cup ice water.
Mix the salt with the flour. Cut up the margarine and either use a pastry mixer or two knives or even your fingers, to make pea-size balls of the mixture. Stir with the fork and add the ice water. Make it into a ball and chill it for about an hour. Then roll it out and fit a layer into the pan. Put in the filling and then fold over the rolled pastry and cut several slits near the centre to allow the steam to escape. Arad hospital pointed out: "In view

Press the top pastry over the filling and edge it with the fork to close the pastries together.
The filling: 2 cups rhubarb, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 tbsps. flour. And if you wish you can even add raisins. The rhubarb taste is delicious but if you wish you can add a light sprinkle of ginger or cinnamon.
Remove the skin of the rhubarb (you can even leave it on). Cut into 2 centimetre slices. Mix the sugar, flour and the egg and pour into the pastry pan and then cover with the topping. Or you can cover the top with pastry strips. Bake in a moderate oven between half an hour and 45 minutes.
You can top it with whipped cream or even sour cream mixed with a little honey when you serve it.

Rhubarb Dessert
1 kilo rhubarb, 1 cup sugar, and if you wish, and apples or preserved cherries.
Remove the rough peel from the stems. Sprinkle on the sugar and if you prefer it, add the apples. Bake covered — for quite a long time (about 1½ hours). It comes out red in colour. If you wish, add more sugar.

Rhubarb Pudding
2 cups breadcrumbs, 4 tbsps. melted butter, 4 or 5 cups diced or thickly sliced rhubarb, 4 or 5 tablespoons brown sugar (or white sugar), dash of nutmeg or ginger or even a bit more cinnamon, grated rind and juice of ½ lemon.
Mix the breadcrumbs with the melted butter. Layer the crumbs with the rhubarb mixed with all the other ingredients. Bake for about 45 minutes in a 350F oven. The bottom and the top must be bread-crumbed.

Rhubarb Jam or Rhubarb-Fig Jam
1 kilo of unpeeled rhubarb and ¼ kilo raisins or ¼ kilo of dried figs

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ILLUMINATED SIGNS

First Prize: Hamashbir Lazarhan, Kikar Hachsharot Hayishuv
Designers: Architects — Gad-Noy
Design of Emblem — George Him, London
Graphic Artist — A. Oran

Second Prize: The Khan, Kikar David Remes
Designer: I. Shapira

Third Prize: 1) "Hahn" Toy Shop, 7 Rehov Shamai
Designers: Architect — Nahum Maron
Graphic Artist — G. Kelch
2) "Ishtarbul" Restaurant, 57 Rehov Yafa
Designers: Architect — Naomi Miller
Graphic Artist — R. Eigar

Honourable Mention: "Mibachet Atarot," Rasseo Building
Designers: Architect — George Goldstein
Graphic Artists — Hefetz Bros.

NON-ILLUMINATED SIGNS

First Prize: "Tiv" Jewellery Shop, 10 Rehov Hamelech George
Designers: Architect — Nahum Maron
Graphic Artists — Hefetz Bros.

Second Prize: "Pop In" Boutique, Rasseo Building, 23 Rehov Hillel
Designers: Architect — Edna Langshay
Graphic Artist — I. Kahane

Third Prize: 1) "Idit" Gift Shop, 18 Rehov Ben Yehuda
Designer: Architect — Georges Goldstein
2) "Hassan Effendi" Cafe-Restaurant, Eab El-Zahara St.
Designer: In Egypt
3) "Carousel" Boutique, 15 Rehov Hamelech George
Designer: R. Eigar

Mention: "Clal" 96 Rehov Yafa
Designer: Graphic Artist — E. Welshof
Bank Igud, 34 Rehov Yafa
Designer: Architect — A. V. Bauman

BETTER SIGNS FOR BETTER BUSINESS

Anti-school reform examination foiled

By SUSAN BELLOS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An attempt to impose an ill-considered test on 250 sixth graders was foiled by the Ministry of Education yesterday morning at the Beit Hinuch junior high school in Jerusalem. The Ministry claimed the exam was endangering the reputation of the school reform. According to the Jerusalem District Inspector, Mr. Gershon Bergman, who learned about the exam on Monday, the action by the school's headmaster was "absolutely contrary to the regulations of the school reform," and he demanded its cancellation.

Dr. S.L. Kirshenbaum, the principal of Beit Hinuch, sent out a letter on April 20 to parents of children at the school and Carmel elementary schools. It stated "that in order to prevent social and academic difficulties and future misunderstandings," the school had decided to administer a series of "accompanying tests." (These tests were turned out to be psycho-technical tests set by the Hershkovitch Educational Guidance Institute).

The parents were asked to send their children to the school at 8:30 yesterday morning and pay IL15 for the "registration" to the school secretary.

proportion of children in special education has risen to 30 per cent as compared to a national average of seven per cent. According to some thinking inside the Ministry of Education, this trend is aggravated when a junior high is attached to an academic secondary school anxious to maintain its standards and level of bagrut (matriculation) passes. (Dr. Kirshenbaum became involved in another fight with parents a few years ago when he tried to expel weaker pupils from his high school section the year before they were due to take matriculation).

Dr. Kirshenbaum told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, "I am carrying on my fight. A junior high school is an integral part of a secondary school and these children have to be tested sooner or later." Asked how he knew which parents merited a sentence threatening to keep their children out of regular classes, Dr. Kirshenbaum said mysteriously: "We have ways of knowing."

7 terrorists sentenced by Gaza court

By H. BEN-ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA — Seven Fatah members were sentenced here yesterday to prison terms ranging from six years to life. The trial lasted two years, and was the longest ever held before the Gaza Military Court.

Four of the defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment. They are Elsham Ahmed Rajib Zina, 33, formerly assistant principal of the Falastin High School of Gaza and commander of Fatah forces in Gaza and Rafah; Yusuf Abdulla Zaim, 21; Muhammad Farid Muhammad Matar, 27, a teacher; and Salim Elamed Salame Abu Husah, 23, also a teacher.

The main charge against them was the murder of Abed Omar Abdel Hadi, of the Shati refugee camp, whom they alleged was too cooperative with Israeli authorities.

Ata Muhammad Hassan Abu Karah, 34, was sentenced to 12 years in jail, and Mustafa Ahmed Abdel Rahman Askar, to six years. Ibrahim Halli Ismael al-Mashhal, 38, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. A fisherman, al-Mashhal told the court he had discovered parts of the sunken submarine *Dakar*. This was confirmed during the trial by a former employee of the Military Government, David Segal. Halli also claimed he had cooperated with Israeli authorities. Rav-Seren Zvi Lidsky, President of the Court, rejected the latter claim, but ordered him jailed apart from the other prisoners.

The seven men were part of a 16-member Fatah cell, nine of whom were tried previously and sentenced to prison terms of six to 12 years. They were arrested at the end of November 1969, in possession of 17 mines, dozens of hand grenades and several Kalashnikov and Carl Gustav sub-machine guns.

The prosecutor at yesterday's trial was Segen Titzhak. He told the court the fact that Gaza Strip is now enjoying relative quiet is no reason for the judge to go easy on persons guilty of major crimes. The President of the court agreed.

Police deliver Lag Ba'Omer baby

SAFAD. — A Galilee woman, delayed en route to hospital by crowds flocking to the Meron celebration, gave birth in a tent serving as police headquarters in Meron Monday evening.

The woman, Samia Safadi, 28, mother of nine, from Ein el-Assad, was on her way to the hospital in Safad when the vehicle taking her was caught in the traffic winding its way slowly to Meron for the Lag Ba'Omer festivities. Police surgeon Pakad Yaacov Goldin delivered her of a baby girl, whom the father named Merona.

Mother and child were then taken to Safad, where both were reported in good health.

The Meron Lag Ba'Omer celebrations drew about 70,000 persons, despite the difficulties caused by the rain. But only at noon yesterday did some of the parking spaces prepared for the event become dry enough to be usable. The traditional lighting of the fire on the tomb of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yohai was delayed somewhat, but finally took place.

Hillel: jail violence can't be prevented

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Police Minister Shlomo Hillel told the Knesset yesterday that he could not promise that there would be no cases of homosexuality, or even rape, in the country's prisons. Replying to a motion for the agenda on the subject of the recent suicide of 17-year-old Ravhamin Kardi in the Abu Kabir prison, the Minister assured the House that all that was humanly possible was being done to minimize jail violence — both self-inflicted and hoodliganism.

The Minister noted that the subject of Kardi's death was being discussed for the third time in less than a week by the House. He could not understand what had motivated Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael) to bring it up once again.

Mr. Hillel cited a long list of statistics to show that the police were doing all they could to prevent violence in the prisons. In the three years between 1969 and 1972, he said, there had been 33 attempted suicides in lock-ups and 63 attempts in prisons. Only five prisoners had succeeded, he said.

In lock-ups there was one suicide and 1969 and another in 1971, while in the jails there was one suicide — each year — one of these, in 1970, having been committed while the prisoner was out of lock-up.

Mr. Hillel noted that nobody has yet come up with a foolproof system of preventing either homosexuality or suicide in prison. One method, he noted, was to build more single cells, and this was being done as fast as his Ministry's budget would allow.

Whereas in 1970 there were only 33 single cells in Israel's prisons and lock-ups, there are 134 today, and by the end of the year it is expected that there will be 60 more. But even in single cells, with one entire wall open to the corridor, warders could not ensure that the prisoner would not take his own life, he said, Kardi had been in such a cell, but had utilized the privacy of the small toilet in the corner in which to hang himself. "Who knows" the Minister reflected, "perhaps had he been placed in a cell with other youngsters, he would have been alive today."

Kardi had been placed in a single cell at his own request, after he com-



SIGN OF BEAUTY. — In a contest for the best sign, sponsored by the Council for a beautiful Israel, the Jerusalem Municipality and the Graphic Artists Association, the Hassan Affendi Restaurant of East Jerusalem tied for third place with the Caroussel Boutique on King George Street. First prize went to Tiv Jewellers, on King George while second prize was won by the Pop in Boutique, on Rehov Hillel 23.

JDL urges law on missionaries

The Israel branch of the Jewish Defense League will ask the Knesset to enact a law forbidding religious missionary work among Jews in Israel.

Speaking at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday, the League's Israel secretary, Mr. Yosef Schneider, warned that if the Knesset does not act his organization would take matters into its own hands and harass missionaries "until either League members or they remain in this country."

He said the League would hold a demonstration outside the Knesset at 4:30 this afternoon in an attempt to bring the attention of the legislators to the missionaries' activities. He said the J.D.L. members would hand petitions to the Speaker and leaders of the various factions.

The League official claimed his organization has a list of 3,000 active missionaries in Israel. He said some of them hold classes in the New Testament and brainwash young men into refusing induction into the defense forces.

He charged that the Israel Government is doing nothing about the missionary activities "although the Jewish people are opposed to such activity." (Itim)

Technion B.Sc. degrees to 906 students; most ever

HAIFA. — The Technion yesterday conferred bachelor's degrees on 906 students of its 43rd graduating class. This is the largest number of bachelor's degrees ever conferred by the Institute.

Last year, 874 degrees were awarded.

Among this year's graduates were two women students who received their degrees *Summa Cum Laude*, a student who received B.Sc. degrees from two faculties, and three married couples.

The Faculty of Electrical Engineering had the largest number of graduating students — 229 (among them three women). Other faculties graduating students this year were Mechanical Engineering — 151 (two women); Civil Engineering — 93 (14 women); Industrial and Management Engineering — 77; Architecture and Town Planning — 70 (26 women); Chemical Engineering — 67 (10 women); Aeronautical Engineering — 54; Chemistry — 47 (27 women); Teacher Training — 33 (25 women); Physics — 29 (two women); Agricultural Engineering — 20; Mathematics — 15 (six women); Mining Engineering — 10.

TWO WOMEN

Two women students, Tamar Ehrenwald and Ziva Ewan-Chen, were among 14 students who graduated *Summa Cum Laude*. Tamar is the first woman ever to graduate *Summa Cum Laude* from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. Ziva graduated from the Department of Chemistry.

Mordecai Karpel received degrees from two departments, Mechanical Engineering and Aeronautical Engineering. Three married couples who received B.Sc. degrees were Shalom and Mascha Volnitz (civil engineering), Aharon and Zahava Davidson (physics), George and Daniella Karuach (chemistry).

OTHER LETTER

Here the letter ended for some parents. Others, however, and these turned out to be the parents of weaker pupils, had this sentence attached: "This registration does not commit the school to admit your child to one of its regular classes."

Both the Szold and the Carmel schools in the Tzibeh and German colonies have pretty well mixed populations from the social and academic point of view.

According to the regulations governing the transfer of children from elementary to junior high school under the school reform, the junior high school may not get in touch, let alone test, pupils who are about to start grade seven in September. From July 1, a guidance teacher may interview the children in order to advise teachers on how they can best plan and organize their classes in September.

The demand for money was consequently also completely illegal. Mr. Bergson said yesterday that the Ministry was now issuing a directive which should be over the radio in a few days time warning headmasters of the illegality of such action.

The exam and the last sentence in the letter reflects a growing trend in junior high schools to try and weed out less academically able or problem children and get them into special education classes at the very start of junior high school, contrary to the aims of the school reform. The reform stipulates that all children should study in the same classes in the first year of the junior high, except those whom the school deems fit to place in special education or slow learning classes.

In some areas, such as Jaffa, the

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By H. BEN-ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

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Sanbar going to Unctad parley

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Mr. Moshe Sanbar, Governor of the Bank of Israel, is leaving next week for South America. He will attend the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank in Quito, Ecuador, and then will proceed to head Israel's delegation at the Unctad conference in Santiago, Chile.

Among the subjects under discussion at both meetings is a proposal devised by Mr. Sanbar for creating an International Credit Guarantee Fund. Trade between developing countries is impeded by the high cost of discounting bills and promissory notes. Mr. Sanbar's suggestion is that a fund be created under the auspices of the World Bank to guarantee these credits.

This would cut their cost automatically, without the need for any big financial backing. The proposal was introduced by Mr. Gideon Rafael, former Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, in his opening address to the Santiago conference — and it evoked a widespread and favourable response, official circles say.

Uri Zohar fined for courtroom uproar; drugs

TEL AVIV. — Entertainer Uri Zohar, was yesterday fined IL1,300 for assaulting policemen, disorderly conduct and insulting public servants. The Magistrate's Court also fined both Zohar and singer Ariz Einstein IL300 for frequenting a place used for the smoking of hashish, and possessing implements used in the smoking of the drug.

The disorderly conduct charges stemmed from an uproar in the District Court in November, when the court reversed a Magistrate's Court decision to release the pair on bail pending hearings on the drug charges. Zohar was convicted of the three disorderly conduct charges, while Einstein was acquitted.

Chief Magistrate Yaacov Segal said he considered sending Zohar to jail because of his wide influence on the public, and security in particular. However, he accepted the defendant's regrets as sincere and contented himself with a three-month suspended sentence.

Along with Zohar and Einstein, five other defendants were sentenced. They are: Avigdor Zabari, owner of the hut where the entertainers were arrested; Alona Einstein (the singer's wife), in whose possession hashish was found; Shmuel Hemdi, Giora Klein and Shmuel Hemdi, Zabari, Hemdi and Zvi Schissel. Zabari, Hemdi and Klein were also convicted on the disorderly conduct charges. (Itim)

District Rotary conference opens this evening

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some 40 per cent of all Rotary members will take part in the Twelfth District Conference to open here this evening at Beit Hahayal. This will be the largest Rotary conference ever held in Israel, with 600 participating members from some 40 clubs around the country, Rotary Governor Ze'ev Zeltzer told the press here yesterday.

The Rotarians will be addressed by Minister of Finance Pinhas Sapir tomorrow, substituting for Prime Minister Golda Meir. "She was to speak to us, but has been stolen by the Rumanians," Prof. Zeltzer explained.

Reviewing Rotary activities, he said that members have raised some IL1.5m. for humanitarian purposes in the past 18 months. The funds went on such projects as equipping hospitals with artificial kidneys and coronary intensive care units, and providing slum youth with club houses and homework facilities, tape recording books for the blind, organizing blood contributions, helping rehabilitate ex-convicts, distributing over IL100,000 in scholarships a year, and sponsoring youth exchange programmes.

Former Governor Abraham Goldwasser reported that 29 artificial kidneys had been purchased for 11 hospitals, at the cost of IL14,000 each. He said that 100 to 150 persons are destined to die each year unless they can be treated with such an artificial kidney.

Five coronary intensive care units had been supplied to hospitals and another ten installed in ambulances to furnish mobile emergency care.

Technion B.Sc. degrees to 906 students; most ever

HAIFA. — The Technion yesterday conferred bachelor's degrees on 906 students of its 43rd graduating class. This is the largest number of bachelor's degrees ever conferred by the Institute.

Last year, 874 degrees were awarded.

Among this year's graduates were two women students who received their degrees *Summa Cum Laude*, a student who received B.Sc. degrees from two faculties, and three married couples.

The Faculty of Electrical Engineering had the largest number of graduating students — 229 (among them three women). Other faculties graduating students this year were Mechanical Engineering — 151 (two women); Civil Engineering — 93 (14 women); Industrial and Management Engineering — 77; Architecture and Town Planning — 70 (26 women); Chemical Engineering — 67 (10 women); Aeronautical Engineering — 54; Chemistry — 47 (27 women); Teacher Training — 33 (25 women); Physics — 29 (two women); Agricultural Engineering — 20; Mathematics — 15 (six women); Mining Engineering — 10.

TWO WOMEN

Two women students, Tamar Ehrenwald and Ziva Ewan-Chen, were among 14 students who graduated *Summa Cum Laude*. Tamar is the first woman ever to graduate *Summa Cum Laude* from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. Ziva graduated from the Department of Chemistry.

Mordecai Karpel received degrees from two departments, Mechanical Engineering and Aeronautical Engineering. Three married couples who received B.Sc. degrees were Shalom and Mascha Volnitz (civil engineering), Aharon and Zahava Davidson (physics), George and Daniella Karuach (chemistry).

Soccer League leaders win mid-week matches

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The top four clubs in the National League all won their games yesterday resulting in no meaningful changes in the championships race. Of the leaders, only Haifa Hapoel did not play yesterday, and as a result, dropped from second spot to fifth.

The matches were played yesterday because of the referees' strike which led to the cancellation of Saturday's games.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, playing very much a defensive game in Hadera, collected both points with a Barur goal in the 80th minute.

Jerusalem Betar, now in second place, scored their two goals against Kfar Saba Hapoel within two minutes just before halftime. A crowd of 5,000 at the Y.M.C.A. stadium saw Aminoff take the first pass to open the scoring in the 41st minute. Then Elkayam let fly with a hard shot, pushed out by goalkeeper Yoel Shoham, only for Victor Levy to net the ball for Betar's second goal.

Hakoah played a fine game to beat Jerusalem Hapoel 2:1 in Givatayim. Both Hakoah goals were scored by Yehuda Sharabani, the first

from the penalty spot after Rubinstein was brought down by Jerusalem's Maril. In the 64th minute Sharabani took a pass from Farkas to shoot in from 15 metres. In the last minute of the game, a Ben Rimoj free kick was flicked in by Mahtabi, to give the well-beaten Jerusalemites a consolation goal.

Netanya Shimon returned home to score 2:0 win over Tel Aviv Hapoel in a rough but poor game. Saroussi opened the scoring in the 9th minute, and a Spiegler pass in the 62nd minute was headed in by Sabu. The biggest crowd of the day, 6,000 fans, turned out in Haifa, but Haifa Maccabi and Petar. They were tied 1:1.

Today Shimon is at home to Tel Aviv Betar and Ben Yehuda to Haifa Hapoel, both games to be played at the Bloomfield stadium in Jaffa.

RESULTS

Hadera Hapoel 0, Tel Aviv Maccabi 1; Netanya Shimon 2, Tel Aviv Hapoel 0; Jerusalem Betar 2, Kfar Saba Hapoel 0; Hakoah 2, Jerusalem Hapoel 1; Haifa Maccabi 1, Tel Aviv Hapoel 1.

STANDINGS (after 31 games)

Club	Goals	Points
1. Tel Aviv Maccabi	29	31
2. Jerusalem Betar	28	30
3. Hakoah	27	29
4. Netanya Shimon	26	28
5. Haifa Hapoel	25	27
6. Jerusalem Hapoel	20:29	22

Market down slightly in dull trading

Jerusalem Post Financial Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Trading on the Stock Market was dull yesterday. At the moment there is a lack of interest from the investing public, which may be due to a certain fatigue. Analysts add that some investors have taken to the sidelines.

Turnover was a relatively low IL2.6m., of which half was in the variable stock closing prices. The index of share prices fell by 0.22 per cent to stand at 234.94.

The opening round was somewhat lower, but prices firmed in the first round of the variables. Later on, prices decreased again. However, an encouraging undertone was felt after some profit taking.

The most traded issues showed on Monday's closing prices: Electric Corp. rose half a point (65 1/2); IDEB was unchanged at 20 1/2; Hapalim bearer lost three points to 251; Bank Leumi was minus one to 311, and Clal Investment, which opened minus five, lost on balance only 1 1/2 points to close at 133.

Wolfson IL10, which opened with a turnover of only 18,000, unchanged, advanced initially in the variables but closed at 118.5, down 1 1/2 points with a turnover of 153,000 in the closing.

Closing, Tuesday, May 2, 1972

NEW YORK. — Stocks closed sharply lower following the collapse of a mid-session rally attempt.

The market was ahead about a point at the top of the rally attempt after being off more than 4 points in early trading. Trading was moderate.

Brokers say the attempt to gain was based on selective buying and failed to attract enough interest to succeed. They add that many investors are on the sidelines waiting for developments economically and in South Vietnam.

Analysts say some caution may also be attributable to administration advisor Henry Wallich's warning that there are many reasons to believe that inflation even though defeated may revive again.

Number of shares traded amounted to 16,410,000, as declining issues led advancing issues 987 to 493.

The DJIA was down 7.07 points and closed at 935.21.



Tamar Ehrenwald, now serving as a lieutenant (segen) in the Army, yesterday became the first woman to graduate Summa Cum Laude from the Technion's Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. When she finishes her regular army service, Tamar hopes to return to the Technion to take her master's degree.

Sanbar going to Unctad parley

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Mr. Moshe Sanbar, Governor of the Bank of Israel, is leaving next week for South America. He will attend the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank in Quito, Ecuador, and then will proceed to head Israel's delegation at the Unctad conference in Santiago, Chile.

Among the subjects under discussion at both meetings is a proposal devised by Mr. Sanbar for creating an International Credit Guarantee Fund. Trade between developing countries is impeded by the high cost of discounting bills and promissory notes. Mr. Sanbar's suggestion is that a fund be created under the auspices of the World Bank to guarantee these credits.

This would cut their cost automatically, without the need for any big financial backing. The proposal was introduced by Mr. Gideon Rafael, former Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, in his opening address to the Santiago conference — and it evoked a widespread and favourable response, official circles say.

Uri Zohar fined for courtroom uproar; drugs

TEL AVIV. — Entertainer Uri Zohar, was yesterday fined IL1,300 for assaulting policemen, disorderly conduct and insulting public servants. The Magistrate's Court also fined both Zohar and singer Ariz Einstein IL300 for frequenting a place used for the smoking of hashish, and possessing implements used in the smoking of the drug.

The disorderly conduct charges stemmed from an uproar in the District Court in November, when the court reversed a Magistrate's Court decision to release the pair on bail pending hearings on the drug charges. Zohar was convicted of the three disorderly conduct charges, while Einstein was acquitted.

Chief Magistrate Yaacov Segal said he considered sending Zohar to jail because of his wide influence on the public, and security in particular. However, he accepted the defendant's regrets as sincere and contented himself with a three-month suspended sentence.

Along with Zohar and Einstein, five other defendants were sentenced. They are: Avigdor Zabari, owner of the hut where the entertainers were arrested; Alona Einstein (the singer's wife), in whose possession hashish was found; Shmuel Hemdi, Giora Klein and Shmuel Hemdi, Zabari, Hemdi and Zvi Schissel. Zabari, Hemdi and Klein were also convicted on the disorderly conduct charges. (Itim)

Leftists leave for Soviet visit

LOD AIRPORT. — A group of leftist intellectuals left for the Soviet Union yesterday for a two-week visit at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace.

The group includes Dr. Haim Dardik, editor of "New Outlook" and member of the Mapam Central Committee; Mr. Yaacov Ziemler, of the Leftist Union; Dr. Emile Toma, a member of Rakah from Haifa; the poet Meir Weisler; and the journalists Ziva Yariv, Abdul Drawshy of Nazareth and Mrs. Tamar Goshansky.

Foreign Exchange

(Yesterday's interbank rates in London)

Dollar	3.17/0.17 per \$
DM	3.8600/15 per \$
Swiss Fr.	304.00/40 per \$
Fine gold per ounce	\$35.35/55

INTER-BANK INTEREST RATES IN LONDON:

DOLLAR	3 Months	DM	3 Months	SWISS FR.	3 Months
5 1/4%		3 1/4%		1 3/4%	
6 1/4%	12 Months	4 1/4%		3 1/4%	

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First Lecture: Sunday, May 7, 1972, 3.30 p.m.

on

TURGOT TO THE TERROR.

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THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

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N.Y. stocks drop sharply

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